The New-York Times.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

Nashville Occupied by General Buell's Forces.

The Tennessee Troops Called in by Gov. Harris.

A Strong Reaction in Favor of the Union.

Flag-Officer Foote's Proclamation to the People of Clarksville.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 24.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Democrat* says the latest intelligence from the Cumberland is that Gen. BUELL's forces occupy Nashville; that Gov. HARRIS has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction has occurred among the people.

THE SURRENDER CONFIRMED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24.

Reliable private information received to-night assures us that Nashville is virtually in possession of the National forces.

THE CITY OF NASHVILLE.

By the capture of Nashville, we obtain possession of the largest city in the rebel States which has yet been occupied by our troops. Nashville, the capital of the State of Tennessee, is a city of 30,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Cumberland River, 200 miles (following the windings of the stream) above its junction with the Ohio. The city is built chiefly on the south side of the river, on the slopes, and at the foot of a hill rising from it. It stands upon a solid rock, elevated to the height of from 50 to 175 feet above the level of the stream. It is a place of great trade, and is an important railroad centre. There are five railroads radiating from the city, namely: the Tennessee and Alabama, the Louisville and Nashville, the Edgefield and Kentucky, the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Nashville and Northwestern. Steamboats and *gunboats* ascend from the mouth of the Cumberland to Nashville, and the river is navigable by boats of 1,500 tons for 50 miles above the city, and by smaller boats to the Falls, 500 miles.

Nashville is generally well built, and there are numerous imposing public edifices. One of the finest of the former is the new capitol, situated on an eminence 175 feet above the river, and constructed of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone. It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, cost over a million of dollars, and is considered the handsomest State Capitol in the Union. There are many other fine public buildings. There were at secession time, five daily newspapers, eight weeklies, and eight monthlies.

The commerce of Nashville was very large, and was carried on by river, rail and turnpike. The average annual shipments are 30,000 bales of cotton, beside tobacco, wheat, corn, bacon and hogs. The neighborhood is a famous stock-raising country, and has a high reputation for blood-horses and other stock. The value of taxable property is about $15,000,000.

Twelve miles east from the city is the Hermitage, the famous residence of ANDREW JACKSON, over which will once again be raised the glorious flag which the stern old hero loved. Among the residents of the city is the late JOHN BELL; and there are known, also, to be a strong and more enduring Union element than he was made of.

By the possession of Nashville, taken in connection with our late occupation of Cumberland Gap, and Forts Henry and Donelson, we gain military possession of nearly the entire State of Tennessee. The rebels of the Southwest are now all crowded into Columbus and Memphis. These strongholds, too, must now soon fall.

FROM FORT DONELSON.

COMMODORE FOOTE'S PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF CLARKSVILLE, ETC.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Everything is quiet at Fort Donelson.

The rebels, before evacuating Clarksville, fired a railroad bridge crossing the Cumberland at that point.

Commodore FOOTE issued the following proclamation:

Inhabitants of Clarksville at the suggestion of Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Judge WISDOM and the Mayor of the city, who called upon me yesterday after our hoisting the Union flag on the forts, to ascertain my views and intentions towards the citizens and private property. I hereby announce to all peaceably disposed persons that neither in their persons nor property shall they suffer molestation by me or by the naval forces under my command, and they may safely resume their business avocations with assurances of my protection. At the same time I require all military stores and army equipments shall be surrendered, no part of them being withheld or destroyed; and further, that no secession flag or manifestation of secession feeling shall be exhibited. And for the faithful observance of these conditions I shall hold the authorities of the city responsible.

(Signed,) ANDREW H. FOOTE.

The Nashville papers advise the undermining of some of the bluffs on the Cumberland River, on the approach of our gunboats, either to destroy them or obstruct the channel.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 23.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, Feb. 23.

The Major-General commanding this department desires to impress upon all officers the importance of preserving good order and discipline among their troops. As the armies of the West advance into Tennessee and the Southern States, let us show to our fellow-citizens of those States that we come merely to crush out rebellion and restore to them the peace and benefits of the Constitution and the Union, of which they have been deprived by selfish and unprincipled leaders. They have been told that we come to oppress and plunder. By our acts, we will undeceive. We will prove to them that we come to restore, not to violate the Constitution and the laws. In restoring to them the glorious flag of the Union, we will assure them that they shall enjoy under its folds the same protection of life and property as in former days. Soldiers, let no excess on your part tarnish the glory of our arms.

The orders heretofore issued from this Department in regard to pillaging, marauding and the destruction of private property, and stealing and the concealment of slaves, must be strictly enforced. It does not belong to the military to decide upon the relation of master and slave. Such questions must be settled by the civil Courts. No fugitive slave will be admitted within our lines or camps except when specially ordered by the General commanding.

Women and children, merchants, farmers, mechanics and all persons not in arms are regarded as non-combatants, and are not to be molested, either in their persons or property. If, however, they assist and aid the enemy, they become belligerents, and will be treated as such. As they violate the laws of war, they will be made to suffer the penalties of such violation.

Military stores and public property of the enemy must be surrendered, and any attempt to conceal such property by fraudulent transfer or otherwise, will be punished, but no private property will be touched unless by order of the General commanding.

Whenever it becomes necessary forced contributions for supplies and subsistence for our troops will be made. Such levies will be made as light as possible, and be so distributed as to produce no distress among the people. All property so taken must be receipted fully and accounted for as heretofore directed.

These orders will be read at the head of every regiment, and all officers are commanded to strictly enforce them.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

W. H. McLEAN, A. G.

THE WESTERN VICTORIES.

The Strategy of the Union Army on the Cumberland—Buell's Part in it—McClellan, Buell, Halleck and Grant, Joint Heirs of Fame.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

In the general joy that diffuses itself through the nation over the brilliant triumph of the Union armies, no jealousies have, so far, been permitted to intrude; but the full measure of honor and praise is freely given to every one of our skillful and heroic Generals who has led his columns to victory. And surely there is glory and fame enough for all. Let each have his full share, for each one feels that he receives a double portion in the generous heartiness with which his brother officers concede his dues.

Your correspondent has already attempted to point out, in a conspicuous manner, the masterly combinations of Gen. McCLELLAN, which have been brought to bear with such crushing effect upon the great rebellion. Gen. McCLELLAN's relation to the war was national, not local and limited; and hence have arisen all the misconceptions of his conduct in the popular mind that have so much wronged him. He had to treat the rebellion as a unit—to comprehend all its vast proportions—to hedge it in, even in its continental area—and to crush it, not only in one State but everywhere. Hence, while a captious critic was vehement about the army of the Potomac, as if nothing was going amiss except in front of Manassas, Gen. McCLELLAN had to consider every rebel fort, fortress and line of defence, in all the fourteen States engaged in the assault upon the Government, and to prepare his measures, not to beat the enemy in one point only, when they could so easily retreat to another, but to beat them at all points, and by annihilation render their cause irreparable. The pen of history may do justice to Gen. McCLELLAN's strategy, but it can never do justice to the moral heroism with which he has endured the terrific storm of slander and unappeasable abuse that for six weeks has fallen on his devoted head while he was patiently waiting for the readiness of all his preparations and the consummation of his designs.

Gen. GRANT has received a quick and well-deserved acknowledgment of his valiant services at Fort Donelson, in the promotion which the President and Senate have just conferred upon him. Certainly a more gallant and determined officer never led an invincible soldiery to victory, and his *prestige* is second now to that of no General in our army. It is true, he fought with large odds in his favor, but he fought skillfully, persistently, humanely and successfully.

But a third General has a share in the proud fame that has been won on the Cumberland—and so large a share, too, that it is due to him and to the full truth of history, that it should be distinctly known and acknowledged. It neither detracts from the magnitude of McCLELLAN's merits, nor from the renown of GRANT's splendid battle, nor from HALLECK's earnest and sympathetic contribution to victory. The great rebelion is overthrown by the skillful dispositions of the campaign on the Tenuessee and Cumberland Rivers; and for the plan of the campaign, as wrought out to such triumphant success, Gen. BUELL, more than any one else, is entitled to the credit. Your correspondent speaks of what he personally knows, and will proceed to relate.

When Gen. BUELL was assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, last Fall, he possessed, as he now possesses, the fullest confidence of Gen. McCLELLAN in his military genius and calm bravery. His appointment was McCLELLAN's own work, and shows the latter's prudence and sagacity in the choice of men to execute great trusts. Gen. BUELL was ordered to go to Kentucky—then invaded by the rebels and fortified for their battle line in the West—make himself acquainted with his field of operations, devise such plan of campaign against the enemy as he should find necessary, and report to Gen. McCLELLAN, who promised to support him to the full extent of his demands. Up to this time, the public mind had been directing the campaign in Kentucky solely to an advance through Cumberland Gap into East Tennessee, to seize the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Secretary CAMERON, when he visited Gen. SHERMAN at Louisville, the 16th of October, gave Gen. SHERMAN, then commanding in Kentucky, the following directions, as set forth in Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS' rather celebrated report: "He (the Secretary of War) was tired of defensive war. * * He desired that Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of." Gen. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, was eager to take the head of the column in Kentucky and move in that direction; and because he was not permitted by Gen. SHERMAN to do so, he came to Washington and tendered his resignation to the President of the command of the Ohio Department. A few days subsequently, the Western Military Departments were reconstructed, and Gen. BUELL placed in command at Louisville, with such full powers from Gen. McCLELLAN as have been recited. Two evenings before he started to his post, he requested the presence of your Washington correspondent at his house, with a map of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, of which States the latter had extensive topographical knowledge. Gen BUELL then proceeded to inquire minutely into all the possible routes of invading Tennessee, and how the enemy's forces were then distributed—which facts, from social reasons, I had kept better than he. Gen. BUELL's first and most careful inquiries were directed to the Cumberland Gap topography, and the feasibility of the scheme recommended by Secretary CAMERON, and urged vehemently by the Press everywhere, through the lively sympathy then felt for the East Tennessee patriots. The mountainous character of the country through which the Gap had to be reached, the roughness of the roads to that place and beyond, rendering the conveyance of artillery so difficult and slow, and subjecting an army, at every mile, to formidable resistance, were dwelt upon, and that direction of advance discouraged. On the other hand, the movement of troops from Cairo up the Cumberland River, by transports and gunboats, against Nashville, so as to get in the rear of BUCKNER's army, was urged as the only mode of successfully breaking the rebel line and compelling their evacuation of Kentucky. The success of this movement might, moreover, insure the loss of their army at Bowling Green. A gentleman of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff (Col. T. T. GANTT) was present at this interview, and gave a ready indorsement to the merit of the suggestions. The only doubt raised at the time was whether the gunboats then building to descend the Mississippi would not be of too heavy draft to be used on the Cumberland, and whether or not Gen. HALLECK, a Major-General, would be willing to detail so large a part of his army (40,000 was the number indicated as necessary) to help execute a leading part in the campaign of Gen. BUELL, who was only a Brigadier.

There the interview closed, and Gen. BUELL in two days left for the West, taking with him *the map on which the movements had been traced*. Not long afterwards your correspondent wrote to Gen. BUELL, reviving this subject and suggesting to him—to save any offence to Gen. HALLECK, to refer the proposed plan to headquarters, and let the order be issued from Washington for the "coöperation of the two Departments in executing it. Gen. BUELL replied to this letter (the *date* should be noted) as follows:

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * To any one who has occasion to study the matter in hand as I have, your views cannot fail to have force. *Coöperation is the important thing, and* THAT I AM TRYING TO EFFECT. Secrecy is hardly less important, and so I hope that no plan of operations in Kentucky will be discussed, lest it should suggest as much to the enemy as to ourselves. *I wish the public to forget awhile that we are here.* Truly yours, D. C. BUELL.

In conformity with this suggestion of quietness and secrecy, qualities that so remarkably distinguish Gen. BUELL, the fact of his labors in this direction has never before been mentioned publicly. But that he did seize upon this plan of a campaign, and that he matured and presented it to headquarters; that it was thoroughly approved by Gen. McCLELLAN, and every facility given to combine and effect it, is a truth that their correspondence on the subject fully attests. A few days before Gen. McCLELLAN was taken sick (about the first of the year,) the member of his Staff who was present at the first interview on this subject with Gen. BUELL, indicated to your correspondent that Gen. McCLELLAN wished some further data in regard to the probable rise of water in the Cumberland River, and suggested that I should call to see him. But his illness became so severe that the meeting did not take place, and the bank-full condition of the Cumberland soon solved all remaining doubts. The brilliant realization of all that Gen. BUELL hoped for from the "coöperation" he was "trying to effect," and *did* effect, is before the world. The plan was simple—irresistible. It was the hurling of the entire force of two of the most powerful military departments in the country upon the weak point of the enemy's lines. *The plan was Buell's*; it was a part of Gen. McCLELLAN's circle of assault; the hearty coöperation was HALLECK's, and the imperishable, blood-bought glory of battle is GRANT's. There is honor and fame enough in this great achievement to satisfy the utmost ambition of all the Generals dividing it. Long may their laurels be green, and long may they live to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful country! YORK.

The Expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland—The Great Strategic Plan of the Campaign—Justice to Brig.-Gen. D. C. Buell.

From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Justice to one of the most valuable officers in the American army, seems to render it proper for me to say what follows. The expedition up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers has, beyond doubt, been the great master-stroke of military strategy in the war. It has broken the back of the rebellion, and that rebellion, however it may linger in pain for a time, must die. Flag-Officer FOOTE has won laurels, and Gen. GRANT a Major-Generalship, in the execution of this great plan. Gen. HALLECK has won honors, and Gen. HUNTER has been publicly thanked. All this is well. I would not detract from the honors of any.

But to what military man is due the credit of the great plan itself? To Brig.-Gen. D. C. BUELL, commanding the Department of the Ohio. For two months has that officer been urging this plan upon those without whose coöperation it could not be carried out. Not more than a fortnight after Gen. BUELL's arrival at his headquarters in Louisville, *his mind was made up that an expedition should be sent up the Tennessee and Cumberland, in the main features of the plan the same as has been adopted.* Circumstances outside of his plan, and for which he was not responsible, prevented his forces from being as near Bowling Green at the time of its evacuation, as he might have desired; but the strategy which forced the evacuation of a position almost impregnable at the season needs no apology.

The plan of Gen. BUELL could not, however, be carried out without the coöperation of the gunboat flotilla, which did not belong to Gen. B.'s command. And another masterly feature of this great plan was the concentration of the forces of Gens. HALLECK and BUELL upon the rebel centre. To obtain this combination of forces, and to secure the coöperation of the fleet, it was necessary to await the readiness of Gen. HALLECK's command. The gunboats had to be got ready; and, as I wrote you from Paducah some time ago, the whole great Western movement was delayed for the completion of these boats and their readiness for action.

In the meantime, Gen. BUELL repeatedly suggested his plan, and asked for the desired coöperation. At length he obtained what he desired, and the plan was carried out substantially as he had proposed. I speak what I know, and could go much *deeper* into the matter if I saw proper. While, therefore, Gen. GRANT and Flag-Officer FOOTE are entitled to their honors, and other officers to theirs, let Gen. BUELL receive the credit which is due a great master of strategy for the plan of the campaign.

Under the circumstances, I regret to see an item like the following, in a late number of the *Tribune*:

"A telegram from Louisville in our last apprised us that Maj.-Gen. BUELL and his staff were on Monday evening regaled with a sumptuous feast at the Galt House in honor of the capture of Fort Donelson. Had Gen. B. been one of those Generals who know what this war is about, we think he would not have been in Louisville on Monday evening, but with the advance divisions of his army, somewhere across Green River. Unless the rebels are utterly 'gone in,' there is likely to be fighting down there about these days."

The dispatch only spoke of a supper *tendered*. Gen. BUELL is one of the most laborious workers in the army. Scarce a night finds him in bed before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Anybody can tender Gen. BUELL a supper; but did he eat it? From my knowledge of that officer, I should say he was very certain not to neglect his duties five minutes for any occasion of carousal whatever. When he came to Kentucky, he found not more than 20,000 effective drilled troops under his command. The reinforcements sent him were almost universally raw recruits; and while he waited for the coöperation above spoken of, and for transportation, he has organized them into an efficient army.

It so happened, by some means, that though the Tennessee River expedition was sent at Gen. BUELL's instance, he was not notified of any immediate intention to send it until it was already on its way up the river. The rapid rebel concentration on the Cumberland rendered it necessary for Gen. B. to send large reinforcements in that direction; and he remained some days in Louisville superintending that movement. TENNESSEEAN.

COLUMBUS NOT EVACUATED.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 24.

The *Republican's* Cairo dispatch says that the reports about the evacuation of Columbus are entirely false. The rebels are still there in strong force. None of the garrison has been withdrawn, and they evidently intend making a desperate stand there.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

Release of Cols. Lee, Wood and Cogswell, and Other Union Prisoners.

A Gloomy Time at Jeff. Davis' Inauguration.

THE FALL OF NASHVILLE REPORTED.

A Victory Claimed for Price at Sugar Creek.

Telegraphic Communication with Fort Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 24.

The Old Point boat has arrived here, having left Fortress Monroe yesterday.

She brings fourteen released officers, including Col. WOOD, of the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) New-York Regiment, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Bull Run; Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, captured at Ball's Bluff; Col COGSWELL, of the Tammany Regiment; and Capt. KEFFER, of BAKER's California Regiment.

Col. WOOD was paroled, and had the liberty of moving about the City of Richmond previous to leaving. He was present at the inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS, and states that *no enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, hardly a cheer being raised.*

Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, says that just before leaving Richmond, on Saturday evening, he was taken aside by a distinguished officer of the rebel Government, who privately assured him that *an official dispatch had just been received of the fall of Nashville.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 23, } via Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 24. }

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Baltimore, did not arrive until 10 o'clock last night.

The *Georgianna* came in at her usual time this morning.

Both will return to Baltimore to-night.

The *Adelaide* brought down the rest of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, and conveyed them to Newport's News this morning.

Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, with Col. CANNON and Major JONES, of his Staff, went with the steamer *Rancocas*, this morning, under a flag of truce, to meet by appointment Gen. HOWELL COBB, off Craney Island, for the purpose of opening negotiations for a general exchange of prisoners.

The *Rancocas* became disabled, however, after proceeding some distance, and having put back to Fortress Monroe, the steamer *Adelaide* was taken for a substitute.

The *Adelaide* was met by the *William Selden*, and Gen. WOOL having stepped on board the latter a consultation of about an hour in length took place between the two Generals.

The result of the interview is not known.

The *Hoboken*, with the submarine cable to be laid across the Bay, did not leave until about 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

A connection having been made between the cable and the land-wire at its terminus on Beach Grove, above the fort, constant communication is had between the *Hoboken* and Gen. WOOL's headquarters.

Everything was progressing satisfactorily up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Mr. HEISS telegraphed that he had proceeded about five miles out.

There is no doubt about the line being successfully laid, and if the weather is favorable, the line will be open to-morrow forenoon.

The *George Washington* left at half past 9 o'clock this morning for the James River, to receive about 390 released Union prisoners.

She has now (5 o'clock) returned. The released prisoners go to Baltimore to-night. Among them are Cols. COGSWELL, LEE and WOOD, Lieut. HARRIS, and about a dozen other officers; also the crews of the schooner *Ocula*, captured in the Gulf of Mexico on the 1st of November, and the brig *Elsinore*.

The largest number of the prisoners returned belong to the Tammany and First California Regiments.

A large proportion of the prisoners were captured at Ball's Bluff.

There are now no Union prisoners remaining at Richmond.

The released prisoners left Richmond last night, but the boat got aground and did not reach the rendezvous until about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The whole number of released prisoners is about three hundred and ninety.

A few copies of Richmond papers are received, from which the following news is obtained:

A dispatch dated Fort Smith, *via* Clarksville, Ark., and Chattanooga, Tenn., says that Gens. PRICE and HEBBERT are fighting the enemy, to-day, at Sugar Creek, in Benton County, Ark. The result is not known. Our troops are confident of success.

LATER.—The enemy lost 700 men, and our loss is 100. We have gained another great victory.

(Signed) ALBERT PIKE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is lauding Gen. PRICE for his great victory as announced in ALBERT PIKE's dispatch.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday, has a bitter article on the Davis Administration. It says:

"Judging by results so far, *it is the most lamentable failure in history*, and suggests to the reflecting mind, that the most signal service which that Government can now render to the country is *the surrender of the helm to abler and better hands.* In view of the past, the present and probable future, *the pageant of to-morrow is a bitter mockery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people.* A child with a bauble—an old man with a young wife, are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly."

The *Dispatch* contains the programme for the inauguration ceremonies; also a proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS announcing Friday, the 28th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

The surrender of Savannah was rumored at Richmond.

FURTHER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The released prisoners say that the Captain of the steamer that brought them stated that he expected another party of prisoners to be waiting for him on his return to City Point. They were from Valesburgh, North Carolina, and Alabama. The next lot to come after these will be those from Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, including Col. CORCORAN, who might be expected on Thursday or Friday. The party who came to-day includes all who were in Richmond except three, who were too sick to be removed. The following are the officers:

Col. M. Coggswell, Forty second New-York; Wm R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts; Col. A. M. Wood, Fourteenth New-York; Maj. Paul Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Surgeon E. H. Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts; Capt. Henry Bowman, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. F. J. Keller, First California; Capt. G. W. Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Capt. R. Williams, Twelfth Indiana; Lieut. J. C. Freeman, First Virginia; Lieut. J. E. Guerre, Fifteenth Massachusetts; Lieut. Wm. Harris, First California; Lieut. B. F. Hancock, Nineteenth Indiana; Lieut. E. B. Hull, First Virginia; W. E. Merrill, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; W. B. Vassells, Fifteenth Massachusetts, and Lieut. George H. Wallace, Forty-second New-York.

The whole party went to Washington this afternoon, after spending a merry day with the Union men of Baltimore. Col. LEE says information was given him about the surrender of Nashville, by a prominent citizen of Richmond, not by an officer of the rebel Government, and that a dispatch was received by JEFF. DAVIS whilst reading his inaugural.

The prisoners all speak of a strong Union Party in Richmond, who are in high glee at the Union victories. They were compelled, for their own safety, to keep quiet, but took frequent occasion to make their sentiments known to the prisoners, extending to them various acts of kindness, which had to be stealthily performed.

There was a large attendance to witness the inauguration, but the enthusiasm was very subdued. Those who were on parole could not get near enough to hear the address, and it was not printed before they left.

The Savannah *Republican*, of Wednesday last, says:

"Notwithstanding the hostile demonstrations of the enemy and the show of formidable preparations for an attack on this point, no material change in the attitude of affairs has taken place during the past few days. Some twenty vessels are still at anchor off our Skidaway batteries, about the same number as formerly are to be seen in the vicinity of Wallscut and Mud River. One or two of the latter have advanced a little higher up, or nearer the main channel. Small boats prowl about in the river between Fort Jackson and Fort Pulaski, but keep at a respectful distance from the guns of either fort. Our telegraphic communication is effectually cut off from the latter fort, and water communication has to be maintained under the fire of their gunboats and a floating raft battery which the enemy have established near Venus Point, and which effectually commands the river. Gunboat skirmishes are of almost hourly occurrence.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Operations Renewed by the National Forces.

Occupation of Winton on the Chowan River.

A REBEL BATTERY SHELLED OUT.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Saturday, has the following:

"SUFFOLK, Va.- Friday, Feb. 21.

Capt. NICHOLS, of the Petersburgh Artillery, arrived here this afternoon from Winton, where he had been stationed with a battery. On yesternay he was shelled out by the Yankees. They had seven steamers, all of which had passed up the river. Capt. NICHOLS had a horse shot from under him. Two of his men were wounded. The town of Winton is in ashes. Our troops retreat to Murfreesborough."

Another dispatch, dated Norfolk, 21st inst., says:

"The Federal forces again ascended the Chowan River yesterday to Winton, with several gunboats and a large number of troops. The Confederates opened a heavy fire upon them. The Yankees landed and burnt the town. The Southerners retired. Our loss is said to be two men. The humbug Congressman, C. H. FOSTER, was among the killed Yankees."

PRISONERS AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 24.

The steamer *Argonaut*, from Cairo, arrived from Jeffersonville this afternoon, with 194 of the Fort Donelson prisoners, including Gen. BUCKNER and Staff. They were in charge of a detachment of National soldiers, under command of Capt. WALKER, and were sent to Indianapolis by special train this afternoon.

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 24.

The gunboat *Essex* arrived from Cairo to-day. She will immediately be put on the ways, 50 feet added to her length, her machinery lowered into the hold, and repaired throughout in the most thorough manner.

Capt. PORTER, who came on the *Essex*, is improving rapidly. His face and hands are pretty severely scalded, but he inhaled no steam, and will be ready for duty soon again.

RELEASE OF FORT WARREN PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Many of the Fort Warren prisoners were released on Saturday, on their taking the oath of allegiance, agreeable to a late order from Washington.

The following, however, declined their liberty, except on unconditional terms: Wm. G. Harrison, Wm. H. Winder, Henry M. Warfield, and W. H. Getchell. It is thought the fort will hold out as long as they do.

M. W. BARR was among the released.

THE PROBABILITIES.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* telegraphs from Washington:

"It is rumored on fair authority, that a movement is on foot to induce the Government to consent to an armistice, with a view to the assembling of a Convention of the States, in hope that some satisfactory conclusion of the war might be reached and the Union once more restored to its original beauty and integrity. From all that I can learn, however, I do not think that such a movement will be successful, though it is by no means improbable but what the South, in its present dilemma, would quickly agree to the proposition.

Quite a large number of the prisoners recently liberated by the rebels, arrived here this morning for the purpose of receiving their back pay.

The intelligence of the spread of the Union feeling at Nashville, and the probable peaceful surrender of the city, has induced several families from thence, but lately residing here, to make preparations for their return, which they will do on the first appearance of actual safety to their persons and property.

Per contra, advices have been received here to the effect that the rebels, headed by BEAUREGARD and JOHNSON, will certainly make a stand at that point, and defend the city wherever assailed. The rebels claim to have 70,000 troops in Nashville, while its approaches, they say, are fortified so strongly as to defy assault.

COL. ANNISANSEL.

An order issued by Secretary STANTON relative to Col. ANNISANSEL whom Gen. LANDER accused of cowardice in the recent brilliant affair at Blooming Gap, has already been published. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following sequel to the affair:

Gen. LANDER has concluded to suspend the death penalty, and that he will simply disgrace the recreant Colonel by depriving him of his sword and commission, and ordering him forthwith out of his military jurisdiction.

Col. ANNISANSEL is what is known as a Franco-Swiss-man by birth—that is, he was born in the French part of Switzerland. He has been in this country several years, and was until recently a teacher of music at Cannonsburg and Pleasant Hill Female Seminaries in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was indefatigable in getting up the First Virginia cavalry, and everybody supposed that he meant "business" in so doing. But it would seem that he intended simply, like a good many others, to feather his cap and his nest.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

A destructive fire broke out at 9½ o'clock this evening, in MATTHEW's Block, a large five-story granite structure, between Commercial and North streets, and Clark and Fleet streets. The block was totally destroyed. Owing to the high wind the flames extended across Commercial-street to SARGEANT's Wharf, sweeping every building from the wharf. The fire is still burning. Loss estimated at $500,000.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Fall of Fort Donelson is Received.

Shrieks of Wrath from the Rebel Press.

Lessons to be Learned from Northern Perseverance.

The Rebels Whistling to Keep their Courage Up.

A Warning Against the Foreign Residents of Richmond.

THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

AN OUTBURST FROM THE REBEL PRESS—"THE BLOODY BARBARIANS."

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 19.

After three days of the most desperate fighting ever witnessed on this continent, (so declares a veteran regular officer,) the desperate fighting against the most tremendous odds, in which day after day the multitudinous host of invaders were driven back past their own camps, our glorious Spartan band, from sheer exhaustion, has been borne down by a new avalanche of reinforcements; piled upon the already enormous weight against which they have hitherto struggled with complete success, and has suffered one of those misfortunes which are common to war, but which entail no dishonor on our cause, and which will only animate to the most stern and undying resistance every true Southern heart.

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life-blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen, as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson, we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husband with greater care our limited resources, and not to underrate our enemy.

But they have also placed between them and us a gulf that can never be crossed by their arts or arms, and a universal determination to die, if die we must, for our country, but never permit her to be subjugated by the most malignant, the most murderous, the meanest of mankind, whose name is at this very moment such a by-word of scorn and reproach throughout Europe, for their combined cruelty and cowardice, that their own ambassadors cannot stand the scorn of the world's contempt, and are all anxious to fly back to the United States.

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of numbers, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South—men, women and children—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." The glorious valor of our troops at Fort Donelson is not dimmed in the slightest degree by their inability to hold their ground against overwhelming odds; but, on the contrary, shines through the black clouds of disaster with a radiance which will kindle the whole South into a blaze, and surround their own names with a halo of imperishable venom.

THE CRISIS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The crisis of the war is upon us, and reverse upon reverse comes in quick succession. We have scarcely recovered from the depression consequent upon our defeat at Fort Henry and Roanoke, ere we are called upon to meet a still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surrender of our brave troops holding that important post. It is true the facts concerning this last disaster have not yet reached us from sources entitled to belief; but enough is known to convince us that we have sustained another staggering blow.

We have not been of those who entertained the belief that our arms would always be successful, or that it was within the bounds of possibility our small army could meet and drive back the overwhelming hordes of the enemy at every point at which they could penetrate, and are not, therefore, taken by surprise, nor greatly discouraged, by the untoward events which have taken place in the West and on the Atlantic coast. We have not known our own strength, although we have been greatly too confident of the weakness and cowardice of our foe. If these disasters shall turn our thoughts in upon ourselves, and shall arouse us to the full comprehension of our perilous situation, and to the energy and activity requisite for the occasion, they will not have overtaken us in vain.

We do not believe the defeat at Fort Donelson is of the proportion our telegraphic columns would give us to understand. It must be remembered, the intelligence they furnish comes from the enemy, who are not apt to depreciate the victories they gain. And we see much to encourage us even in this dark hour. Our permanent Government is launched upon the stormy sea, it is true, but we think her timbers are stout enough to bear the strain, and that the noble structure will be none the worse for the rough usage to which it has thus early been subjected.

The War Department received, on Monday evening, from Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, a telegram, announcing the fall of Fort Donelson, but couched in so ambiguous a style that it becomes necessary to request more intelligible information. No answer has as yet been received from that officer, probably on account of the interruption of telegraphic communication, occasioned by the severity of the weather.

A BLAST FROM THE ENQUIRER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 19.

The fortitude of our people is again to be tried, and the metal of which their courage is made once more to be tested, by the last news from Fort Donelson. We have met with heavy disaster there. The wretches who are invading our country were enabled, by the facilities of river transportation, to bring up reinforcements to their previously whipped troops, and have overwhelmed us with numbers. We are without the necessary facts and explanations to justify comment upon the tragedy of last Sunday. We have had experience enough already to show the folly of premature criticisms. We must have *patience*. Such reports as have reached us are chiefly from the North, and are given in the telegraphic column.

But this thing we must do. By the mangled body of every man who fell at the hands of the scoundrel murderers who have invaded the country of those who never did them any harm—by the homes which we have established by our industry—by the beautiful land which we have inherited from our fathers—by the families that we love—by all that is noble and patriotic and brave, and in the fear and fervently invoking the favor of God—we must all resolve, in our inmost souls, and vow with an irrevocable vow, that we will resist the enemy to the last extremity, and that we will die if we cannot live freemen!

And this vow we must set about making good. Let cowards tremble, if they will! Let vile niggards count their treasures in agony. But what brave or generous citizen would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Who would desire to live when odious and vulgar despots have foot upon our necks? No, fellow-citizens, let us, as did our fathers, pledge our honor to each other and to the world, that our lives and our fortunes shall be devoted to the vindication of our liberties; and that, if these are lost, nothing shall survive the wreck, for nothing would be worth saving!

Courage, then, people of the Confederate States! You have now one of those "opportunities" which, if improved, make nations famous, and make brave men renowned! History awaits our action to make up the record of glory or infamy. Any man can be brave when there is no danger. Any soldier can be enthusiastic when cheered by a round of successes. It is *adversity* that *tries men's souls*, and distinguishes between the true man and the false—the genuine and the counterfeit! Let us as individuals and let us as people, seize this opportunity for true glory. Let us stimulate each other's courage, and emulate each other's zeal! If one man falls let two step forward to take his place! This fight must be redeemed. We *will* have the victory!

What if we have reverses? 'Tis the fate of war; a war (without disasters is a winter without storms. But we will bear them like patriots and brave men, and, both in our fortitude and our daring, we will show ourselves worthy to be free. If we do not, we do not *deserve* to be free.

Of the extent of the disaster which we have suffered at Donelson, we are very uncertain. We must believe that the Federal account is greatly exaggerated.

The wires were not working yesterday to Nashville, after the morning. The War Department received no news, save a dispatch from Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON in the morning. He was at Nashville. *Gen. Floyd was there also, with a portion of the Fort Donelson command. The dispatch said "he had saved a thousand."* The number captured by the enemy can-

not surely be fifteen thousand! But in the absence of information. It is vain to speculate. A little patience will bring the facts.

Gen. A. S. Johnston has fallen back from Bowling Green to Nashville, where he hopes to be able to make a defence.

A LITTLE MORE REBEL BRAVADO.

THE PROBABILITY OF SUBJUGATING THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Yankee nation, elevated by the recent victories of its hireling armies, is entirely certain of the speedy and thorough subjugation of the South. It laughs to scorn any idea of any other possibility, and exults in delicious day-dreams of the degradation to which its enemy will be reduced. It glories in the consciousness of its brute strength, and intends to exercise it in the spirit of a brute. All the enormous self-complacency and self-conceit which for a while were humbled by the battle of Manassas have renewed their ancient exaltation, and they fancy themselves the masters of the Universe, and the predestined conquerors of all mankind. But the work of subjugation is as distant now as ever—more distant, more impracticable than it was before the shadow of disaster had been cast upon our flag. *If our early victories had been followed up, and a blow struck which would have paralyzed the North and compelled a peace, it would have been a temporary paralysis, and a peace which would have subjugated the South more completely than she is ever likely to be by the hands of her enemies.* The inevitable consequence of a speedy peace would have been the restoration of the old commercial and manufacturing dependency of the South upon the North, with no other results of her nominal independence than a temporary exemption from abolition legislation, and the heavy expense of a separate Government, with none of those sources of wealth to support it which commerce, manufactures and trade supply. Such a condition, call it by what name we may, would be essentially subjugation; and if the North had taken counsel of wisdom instead of pride, malignity and revenge, it would in the first instance never have permitted the war to be waged, or, when it had begun, have brought it to a termination as speedily as possible.

When we say that the subjugation of the South is now more remote than it would have been after an early peace, *we have no reference to that small minority which, in the South, as well as every community, is willing to purchase peace at any price. There are tories in the South as there were tories in the revolution, whose only sympathies are with the enemies of this country, who lament its victories and rejoice over its defeats.* The subjugation of these is not the question, for of all the tyrants who threaten to oppress us, they, in the event of an opportunity, would be the most revengeful and inexorable. The tories in the Revolution committed atrocities which far surpassed the most cruel oppressors of the British invaders, and we are prepared to expect from Southern tories—happily not so many in number nor so capable of mischief as their illustrious predecessors—the exhibition of a similar spirit. There is another and more numerous class who may be subjugated, because they are already subjugated by their apprehensions of the evils and calamities which are incident to a state of war. Whilst generally honest and patriotic, they look upon national honor as an abstraction, not to be weighed against personal comfort and security and material gain. "Dying for one's country," they consider a very pretty poetical sentiment, much to be admired in novels and tragedies; but, like many other political sentiments, nonsensical and Quixotic when reduced to practice. Self-indulgence is the rule of life with many men, who are patriotic, honest, virtuous and moral as long as the exercise of those qualities costs them no sacrifice. But of any higher life than the life of the flesh they have not the faintest conception, nor can they imagine any greater evil than the loss of money—the deprivation of physical comforts—and, above all, the loss of life. No one will deny that the subjugation of this class is practicable, even with a moiety of the immense forces which LINCOLN has brought into the field.

But such is not the spirit of the great majority of the Southern people. They are devotedly attached to their country, to its habits and modes of life, and they have an innate and ineradicable antagonism to the political and social system of the invading race, to their character and habits, and their very modes of speech, which the present cruel war has intensified into such passionate and profound detestation, that sooner than acknowledge the Yankees as masters, they would rather see the whole Southern country sink to the bottom of the ocean. As a whole, the South is proud, sensitive to the last degree to a stain upon her honor, and holding death as an inferior evil to degradation. Such men may be overrun, may be exterminated, but they cannot be subjugated. They will resist as long as resistance is possible, and, if conquered, they will not stay conquered. When the spirits of a people are indomitable, they can never be enslaved; and so long as the South is true to herself, she will maintain her freedom and independence.

What can the enemy do with such a people? If driven from the cities they will retire to the country, and their cities altogether could not make a town half the size of New-York. To follow them to the country, in the vast territory of the South, would require an army more numerous than that of XERXES. They will retire to the country and take their arms with them, each man his trusty rifle, and be prepared to seize the first opportunity to reassert their rights. They will at once destroy the cotton and other staples, which the North is endeavoring to force from them by the sword, and will never cultivate them again till they can do so for their own benefit. Every bale of cotton in the Southern States will be burned, and the proprietors will raise wheat and corn and other articles which they have hitherto purchased of the North. They will return to the simple and frugal ways of their forefathers, in dress, furniture, and all the comforts of life, manufacturing for themselves such plain and useful articles as their simple wants and absolute necessities require. If the Yankees choose to hold their cities, and be masters of the only spots where their armies are quartered, these will be but islands in the midst of a vast ocean, and will not affect the freedom and independence of the people so long as they are constant to their cause, and true to themselves.

In the very worst aspect of the Southern cause, this is the extreme limit which Yankee subjugation can reach, even if our armies could be driven from every battle-field, and every Southern city and fort fall into the enemy's hands. But the accomplishment even of that result, with all their superiority of numbers, is an achievement beyond their power. *They have taught us by the perseverance with which they contrived to fight us, after their signal reverses at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Belmont, Carnifax Ferry, Leesburgh, Greenbrier River, Alleghany, and others, not to be dismayed or disheartened by reverses, but to make them incentives to new energy and fresh determination.* We shall rise, like Antæus, refreshed by every fall. The further the enemy penetrates into the interior and extends his line of march, the more costly and perilous will be his means of aggression, and the more economical and practicable our means of defence. Everywhere he will be met by desperate and prolonged resistance, until the foreign world, dependent as it is upon Southern commerce, would become impatient of the eternal contest, and itself interpose to put an end to the mad dreams of Southern subjugation.

SPECULATIONS FROM NORFOLK.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862.

Notwithstanding the exciting news recently received from Roanoke Island, and the defeat of the comparatively small number of Confederate troops there by a fleet of gunboats and a large and well-drilled army, the principal subject of interest here now is the battle at Fort Donelson. Much anxiety is felt with regard to the result of that important engagement. May it be glorious for the sons of freedom.

It is stated, by persons recently from North Carolina, that there are no Yankee troops at or near Currituck Court-House. Some of the inhabitants left their homes on hearing of the approach of the enemy, but no person had been molested in the neighborhood referred to. It is stated that the Federals had sunk a schooner or two, loaded with corn, at the mouth of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, and afterward returned to the island. There is no very recent information from Elizabeth City. When last heard from, the town was comparatively quiet, and the Federal intruders had left the place; but their return was expected at no distant day. The most valuable part of the town was not destroyed.

It has been stated recently—and the report is believed to have come from a reliable source—that very active preparations are going on among the Federal forces in the Sound, and that an important movement will very soon be made in some direction. The officers in command of the Confederate forces in this section are actively engaged in preparing for any advance that may possibly be made from the waters of North Carolina.

I will note the arrivals here, yesterday, of a heroine from that productive part of the old North State, now in possession of our aggressive foes. She states that a number of persons had gone away from their homes of peace and quiet, and had left their property at the mercy of the invaders. She, however, was only there on a visit; felt no fear whatever of the Yankees; intended to return immediately, and attend to her domestic affairs. She intimated, also, that it might prove hazardous to any Northern intruder who would dare to molest the property which she had toiled to accumulate. There were deadly weapons carefully concealed about her person, in good shooting order, with cap on, and ready for instant use in case of emergency; and, judging from appearances, she has the nerve to bring her revolvers to bear upon a crowd of impudent, prowling Yankees, to the best advantage.

Five French frigates are now riding at anchor in Hampton Roads. Some of the officers came up to the city yesterday. To-day they are engaged in visiting some places of importance and attraction in this city and vicinity. The object of the visit of this French fleet is not known here, but will doubtless be hereafter developed, and prove to be significant, and, it is believed, beneficial to the great cause of human rights and civil liberty.

THE BATTLE AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Feb. 18.

From a gentleman who participated in the late action of our little fleet, under Com. LYNCH, I glean some interesting particulars, which I hasten to spread before your readers.

The point to which the enemy mainly directed his fire was near the south end of the island, where the Sound is about three and three-quarter miles wide. A row of piles had been driven and extended within three-quarters of a mile of Roanoke Island, and about one mile and a half of Croatan, which is opposite. On Thursday, about daylight, a large fleet of vessels was seen below Roanoke marshes, about ten miles to the south of the island, where it remained all day, owing to the very heavy fog and rain which prevailed.

Friday, the weather being clear, the fleet, drawn up in line of battle, advanced, and at precisely 10 : 15 A. M. opened fire on the little squadron under Commodore LYNCH, which had been drawn up on the northern side of the piles to receive them. When about 15 minutes after the action commenced, the enemy having obtained our range, we hove up our anchors and retired slowly until within a quarter or half a mile from the piles, constantly firing, and followed by the enemy's shipping. About 12 M. our little fleet dashed forward, driving them from the piles, and holding them at bay until about 1 o'clock. They then advanced, and in a few minutes the *Curlew* received a shot through her hull, which soon placed her in a sinking condition. About this time, also, it was discovered that the wheelman's arm had been broken by the fragment of a shell, and the Flag-Officer ordered her to repair closer in shore, where she could not sink very far from the mainland. At about 2 o'clock, Capt. HOOLE, of the *Forrest*, was struck down, and several of his men wounded, by the fragments of a shell. Soon after, the *Forrest* becoming disabled, she, too, was forced to withdraw from the fight. The action lasted until night, the fort continuing to fire with two guns. Having but a meagre supply of ammunition, we decided to retire to Elizabeth City, obtain some, and return as soon as possible.

About midnight we started, taking the *Forrest* and schooner *Black Warrior* in tow, and arrived at Elizabeth City on Saturday morning, where we awaited the return of the *Raleigh*, which had been sent to Norfolk to obtain ammunition. On Sunday the *Sea Bird* and *Powhatan* were sent down to reconnoitre, and when a short distance past the mouth of the Pasquotank River, were met and chased back to Elizabeth City by about twenty of the enemy's gunboats; but night coming on, we were prevented from being captured. On Monday morning, about sunrise, the enemy was again seen advancing with thirteen ships, with three or four more coming up in the rear. When within short gun range, the *Sea Bird* opened fire, followed by our other gunboats. The enemy replied briskly, at the same time steadily advancing. Finding the *Sea Bird* was the flag-ship of the squadron, the enemy directed his fire chiefly against her, and in a short time three or four well-directed shots set her on fire and reduced her to a sinking condition. By this time the enemy had succeeded in completely surrounding us, and the fight was now kept up between the enemy's shipping and the *Sea Bird*, *Ellis* and *Fanny*, with muskets and pistols, interspersed with a few discharges of grape and canister, until our boats were boarded, and such of their crews as remained, overpowered by the swarms of LINCOLN's hordes that crowded upon them on every side. The *Sea Bird* had not *twenty* effective men, and the steamer that boarded her had about one hundred and forty. The *Fanny* being very close in shore, succeeded in saving all her crew and a great portion of the crew of the *Ellis*; the *Sea Bird* being further out in the stream, and near the enemy's shipping, was less fortunate, and were all captured. The *Powhatan, Yatio*, did good service, but being well out in the channel, managed to escape.

The *Fanny* was set on fire by her crew when leaving her, and burned to the water's edge. The *Ellis* was captured, sustaining but little damage, Capt. COOKE fought desperately, and received a severe wound on the skull, which we fear will terminate fatally. His vessel was boarded by an overpowering number of the enemy. The officers captured by the enemy were: Capt. Cooke, James Peters, J. Hanks, J. J. Henderson, James W. McCarrick, R. W. G. Livingston, and Mr. Wombsley—the first and the last-named of the *Ellis*, and the rest of the *Sea Bird*. Drs. GREENHOW and JONES were also captured, both being attached to the *Sea Bird*. As far as ascertained, only three were wounded in the fight at Roanoke Island, viz.: Master-Commanding HOOLE, skull fractured; Midshipman CONNER, arm shot off, and the wheelsman of the *Curlew*, as before stated, arm broken.

In the second fight the killed on our side amounted to five—three on board the *Sea Bird* and two on the *Ellis*. Six or seven were severely wounded. Among the killed was midshipman JACKSON. Nobly did this young man perform his allotted part in the engagement; and when the order to escape was given, he jumped overboard, and was making his way to the mainland when he was struck by a shell, from the effects of which he died. Eight of the enemy were killed, and many others placed *hors de combat*. The enemy speak in high praise of the valor and determined spirit of our brave men, and in consideration of this fact the officer assured them they should be paroled at once.

Capt. MCCARRICK will visit Richmond in a day or two to effect an exchange.

I must not omit to say that during the second engagement some of the enemy were badly burned, one of our shells passing through one of their magazines and setting fire to all their signal lights. It was quickly extinguished, however, before communicating with the powder, in which case the ship must have been blown to atoms. Our men were transferred to one of the enemy's ships, where they were courteously treated and their comfort provided for. With the large number of the enemy's shipping, we do not wonder that they were completely crushed, and are surprised that they should have held out with the tenacity they did.

Think of three or four little boats contending against the combined force of thirteen heavy armed vessels, and we have some idea of the unequal engagement and the spirit of our brave men, who fought them while their boats were sinking, and their ammunition well nigh exhausted. We cannot close this hastily written article without recording the gallantry and fearless spirit of Captain MCCORMICK. First to open fire from his little boat, the *Sea Bird*, he was last to leave her decks, and not till all hope of a successful conflict had departed, did he give the order to hoist the white flag. He deserves well of his country, and we award him praise.

There are others we might mention who took a prominent part in the engagement, but fearing that I might overstep the limit you have allowed me, I must desist. Suffice it to say, all acted nobly—each one performed his duty well. History will allot them their proper place, while the little achievement I have attempted to describe will occupy a bright place on its pages.

I close the scene. When I again write, I hope it will be to record other exploits equally as daring as that I have named, and equally creditable to our troops.

LUNA.

TO BE EXCHANGED.

From the Richmond Enquirer Feb. 19.

Three hundred and seventy-nine prisoners of war will leave Richmond, at 5 o'clock, this morning, for the North *via* Fortress Monroe, in exchange for a like number of Confederates, released by the Federal Government recently, and who reached Norfolk last week. Included in the number to be released, are seventeen commissioned and twenty-five non-commissioned officers. A. J. MCCLEARY, of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, and WM. H. SLOANMAKER, of the same city, captured at Ball's Bluff, are also of the party.

Both the last-named prisoners have acted in the capacity of clerks to the Commandant of the prison, and gained the general esteem of the prison officers by their intelligence and good conduct. Mr. GEORGE W. WALKER, a merchant of Waynesboro', Penn., captured within our lines several months ago, accompany the exchange. The party will leave this city in a steamboat, under command of NATHANIEL TYLER, of the Wise Legion, and will be met at Newport's News by the Federal boat, to which the prisoners will be transferred.

We learn that an order was yesterday issued by Secretary of War BENJAMIN, for the release on their parole not to take up arms against the Confederate States, of all the prisoners of war now held by the Confederacy, numbering, in the aggregate, about 3,500.

The following is a list of the exchanged officers:

Capt. W. L. Lanning, Thirtieth New-York Regiment, exchanged for Capt. Thomas Sparrow, Seventh North Carolina Regiment; Capt. John Markoe, First California, exchanged for Capt. Thomas H. Sharp, Seventh North Carolina; Capt. C. F. Simons, Fifteenth Massachusetts, exchanged for Capt. G. G. Luke, North Carolina; Capt. H. B. Todd, New-York Cavalry, exchanged for Capt. W. D. Farley, First South Carolina; First Lieut. Robert Campbell, Seventy-ninth New-York, exchanged for First Lieut. T. B. Glover, Fourth Maine, exchanged for First Lieut. J. S. Whitehead, North Carolina; First Lieut. S. Giberson, Second New York, exchanged for J. Cooper, First Louisiana; Second Lieut. J. M. Andrews, Thirtieth New-York, exchanged for Second Lieut. T. J. Nunan, Seventh North Carolina Regiment; Second Lieut. C. H. Bard, Fourth Maine Regiment, exchanged for Second Lieut. M. F. Moye, Seventh North Carolina; Second Lieut. J. M. Grumman, Fourteenth New-York, exchanged for Second Lieut. J. A. Whiteley, Seventh North Carolina; Second Lieut. J. H. Hooper, Fifteenth Massachusetts, exchanged for Second Lieut. N. Taylor, North Carolina; Second Lieut. W. H. Kerns, First California, exchanged for Second Lieut. A. J. Thomas, North Carolina State troops; Second Lieut. G. W. Kenny, First California, exchanged for Second Lieut. W. W. Fatherly, Seventh North Carolina; First Lieut. C. McPherson, Forty-second New-York, exchanged for First Lieut. A. W. Ezzell, North Carolina State troops; Second Lieut. G. B. Perry, Twentieth Massachusetts, exchanged for Second Lieut. F. Farley, First Florida; First Lieut. John White, Seventy-ninth New-York, exchanged for First Lieut. F. D. Canadue, Seventh South Carolina; First Lieut. H. Van Voast, Forty-second New-York, exchanged for First Lieut. W. B. Wise, North Carolina.

DISAFFECTION OF THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The disaffection of a large portion of the foreign population in Richmond, which has been developed by their stubborn resistance of the military draft now in progress, is of itself sufficient to excite the vigilance of our citizens, and to put them on their guard with respect to particular classes of foreigners in our midst. We are not in the habit of reporting information without satisfactory assurances of its correctness.

We have in our possession some curious information, which is from a source not only highly patriotic, but to which implicit credit is due, respecting the movements and suspicious speeches of a number of the foreign population of this city. We are not entirely at liberty, nor do we deem it prudent, to detail the facts which have been communicated to us; but we may assure the public that vigilance is to be the price of their safety from enemies in their midst.

THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPORT.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S official report of the battle of Manassas has, for the first time, just been published by the rebel papers. The following preface to his report exposes the strategy he resorted to to foil Gen. PATTERSON and join BEAUREGARD:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX C. H., Oct. 14, 1861.

To the Adjutant and Inspector-General Confederate States Army:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to the Honorable Secretary of War a report of the operations of the troops under my command, which terminated in the battle of Manassas.

I assumed command at Harper's Ferry on the 23d of May. The force at that point then consisted of nine regiments and two battalions of infantry, four companies of artillery, with 16 pieces, without caissons, harness or horses, and about 300 cavalry. They were, of course, undisciplined, several regiments without accoutrements, and with an entirely inadequate supply of ammunition.

I lost no time in making a complete reconnoissance of the place and its environs, in which the chief engineer, Major (now Brigadier-General) WHITING ably assisted. The results confirmed my preconceived ideas.

The position is untenable by any force not strong enough to take the field against an invading army and to hold both sides of the Potomac. It is a triangle, two sides being formed by the Potomac and Shenandoah, and the third by Furnace Ridge. The plateau thus inclosed, and the end of Furnace Ridge itself, the only defensible position, which, however, required for its adequate occupation double our numbers, was exposed to enfilade and reverse fires of artillery from heights on Maryland side of the river. Within that line the ground was more favorable to an attacking than to a defending force. It is twenty miles from the great route into the Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania and Maryland, by which Gen. PATTERSON's approach was expected. Its garrison was thus out of position to defend that valley or to prevent Gen. MCCLELLAN's junction with Gen. PATTERSON. These were the obvious and important objects to be kept in view. Besides being in position for them, it is necessary to be able, on emergency, to join Gen. BEAUREGARD.

The occupation of Harper's Ferry by our army perfectly suited the enemy's views. We were bound to a fixed point. His movements were unrestricted. These views were submitted to the military authorities. The continued occupation of the place was, however, deemed by them indispensable. I determined to hold it until the great objects of the Government required its abandonment.

The practicable roads from the west and northwest, as well as from Manassas, meet the route from Pennsylvania and Maryland at Winchester. That point was, therefore, in my opinion, our best position.

The distinguished commander of the army of the Potomac was convinced, like myself, of our dependence upon each other, and promised to coöperate with me in case of need. To guard against surprise, and to impose upon the enemy, Maj. WHITING was directed to mount a few heavy guns upon Furnace Ridge, and otherwise strengthen the position.

I was employed, until the 13th of June, in continuing what had been begun by my predecessor, Col. (now Maj.-Gen.) JACKSON, the organization, instruction and equipment of the troops, and providing means of transportation and artillery horses. The river was observed from the Point of Rocks to the western part of the County of Berkely—the most distant portions by the indefatigable STUART, with his cavalry. Gen. PATTERSON's troops were within a few hours of WILLIAMSPORT; and Gen. MCCLELLAN's, in Western Virginia, were supposed to be approaching to effect a junction with PATTERSON, whose force was reported, by well-informed persons, to be 18,000 men.

On the morning of the 13th of June, information was received from Winchester that Romney was occupied by 2,000 Federal troops, supposed to be the vanguard of MCCLELLAN's troops.

Col. A. P. HILL, with his own (Thirteenth,) and Col. GIBBON's (Tenth) Virginia Regiments, was dispatched by railway to Winchester. He was directed to move thence towards Romney, to take the best position and best measure to check the advance of the enemy. He was to add to his command the Third Tennessee Regiment, which had just arrived at Winchester.

During that day and the next the heavy baggage and remaining public property were sent to Winchester by the railway, and the bridges on the Potomac destroyed. On the morning of the 15th, the army left Harper's Ferry for Winchester, (the force had been increased by these regiments since the 1st of June,) and bivouacked four miles beyond Charlestown. On the morning of the 16th intelligence was received that Gen. PATTERSON's army had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport; also, that the United States forces at Romney had fallen back. A courier from Richmond brought a dispatch authorizing me to evacuate Harper's Ferry at my discretion.

The army was ordered to gain the Martinsburgh turnpike by a flank movement to Bunker's Hill, in order to place itself between Winchester and the expected advance of PATTERSON. On hearing of this the enemy recrossed the river precipitately. Resuming my first direction and plan, I proceeded to Winchester. There the army was in position to oppose either MCCLELLAN from the West, or PATTERSON from the Northeast, and to form a junction with Gen. BEAUREGARD when necessary.

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE STEUART, with his Maryland battalion, was sent to Harper's Ferry to bring off some public property said to have been left. As MCCLELLAN was moving southwestward from Grafton, Col. HILL's command was withdrawn from Romney. The defence of that region of country was entrusted to Col. MCDONALD's regiment of cavalry. Intelligence from Maryland indicating another movement by PATTERSON, Col. JACKSON, with his brigade, was sent to the neighborhood of Martinsburgh to support Col. STUART. The latter officer had been placed in observation on the line of the Potomac with his cavalry. His increasing vigilance and activity was relied on to suppress small incursions of the enemy, to give intelligence of invasion by them, and to watch, harass, and circumscribe their every movement. Col. JACKSON was instructed to destroy such of the rolling stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as could not be brought off, and to have so much of it as could be made available to our service brought to Winchester.

Major WHITING was ordered to plan defensive works, and to have some heavy guns on navy carriages mounted. About 2,500 militia, under Brig.-Gen. CARSON, were called out from Frederick and the neighboring counties to man them.

On July 2 Gen. PATTERSON again crossed the Potomac. Col. JACKSON, pursuant to instructions, fell back before him. In retiring he gave him a severe lesson in the affair at Falling Waters. With a battalion of the Fifth Virginia Regiment (HARPER'S) and PENDLETON's battery of field artillery, he engaged the enemy's advance. Skillfully taking a position where the smallness of his force was concealed, he engaged them for a considerable time, inflicted a heavy loss, and retired when about to be attacked, scarcely losing a man, but bringing off forty-five prisoners.

Upon this intelligence the army, strengthened by the arrival of Gen. BEE and Col. ELZEY, and the Ninth Georgia Regiment, was ordered forward to the support of JACKSON. It met him at Darksville, six miles from Martinsburg, where it took up a position for action, as Gen. PATTERSON, it was supposed, was closely following Col. JACKSON. We waited for him in this position four days, hoping to be attacked by an adversary at least double our number, but unwilling to attack him in a town so defensible as Martinsburg, with its solid buildings and inclosures of masonry. Convinced at length that he would not approach us, I returned to Winchester, much to the disappointment of our troops, who were eager for battle with the invaders. Col. STUART, with his cavalry, as usual, remained near the enemy.

Before the 15th of July, the enemy's force, according to the best intelligence to be obtained, amounted to about 32,000. Ours had been increased by eight Southern regiments. On the 15th of July, Col. STUART reported the advance of Gen. PATTERSON from Martinsburgh. He halted, however, at Bunker's Hill, nine miles from Winchester, where he remained on the 16th. On the 17th, he moved to his left, to Smithfield. This created the impression that he intended to attack us on the south, or was merely holding us in check, while Gen. BEAUREGARD should be attacked at Manassas by Gen. SCOTT.

About one o'clock on the morning of July 18th, I received from the Government a telegraphic dispatch, informing me that the Northern army was advancing upon Manassas, then held by Gen. BEAUREGARD, and directing me, if practicable, to go to that officer's assistance, sending my sick to Culpepper Court House.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the terms of the order, I at once determined to march to join Gen. BEAUREGARD. The most service which the army of the Shenandoah could render, was to prevent the defeat of that of the Potomac. To be able to do this, it was necessary, in the first instance, to defeat Gen. PATTERSON, or to elude him. The latter course was the most speedy and certain, and was therefore adopted. Our sick, seventeen hundred in number, were provided for in Winchester. For the defence of that place, the militia of Gens. CARSON and MEEM seemed ample; for I thought it certain that Gen. PATTERSON would follow my movement as soon as he discovered it. Evading him by the disposition made of the advance guard under Col. STUART, the army moved through Ashby's Gap to Piedmont, a station of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Hence, the infantry were to be transported by the railway, while the cavalry were ordered to continue their march. I reached Manassas about noon on the 20th, preceded by the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, and by JACKSON's brigade, consisting of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Virginia Regiments. I was accompanied by Gen. BEE, of the Fourth Alabama, the Second, and two companies of the Eleventh Mississippi. The president of the railroad company had assured me that the remaining troops should arrive during the day.

The rest of the General's report is concerning the battle of Manassas.

INTERESTING REBEL DOCUMENTS,

HOW THE CONFEDERATES TRIED TO ORGANIZE A NAVY ON INLAND WATERS.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* sends from Cairo the following documents, which the officers of the gunboats found among the baggage of Lieut. BROWN, C. S. A.:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Dec. 25, 1861.

Lieut. Isaac A. Brown, C. S. N.:

SIR: Hon. R. B. CHATHAM, Mayor of Nashville, has brought to the attention of the Department the names of four steamers now at that city, which, in his judgment, may be so altered as to make efficient gunboats, in from thirty to fifty days. These boats are, through him, offered to the Government at the following prices, viz.: *Helman*, $40,000; *James Johnson*, $35,000; *James Wood*, $40,000, and *B. M. Runyan*, $25,000.

It is presumed that these are the ordinary river boats, with the usual exposure of walking-beam and boilers on deck, and that to enable them to be serviceable at all, the boilers and much of the machinery must be placed below in the bottom. From their great length and vulnerability at all points it is presumed that the best means of fighting the guns will be fore-and-aft.

There may be other steamboats better calculated for your gunboats, and you will exercise your best judgement in selecting and recommending the purchase of such as you may deem, under all aspects of the subject, best for the purpose. These four are called to your attention only because Mr. CHEATHAM has informed me of them.

In view of the urgent demand for these vessels on the Cumberland River, you are authorized to conclude the purchase of four boats, and to proceed forthwith with their necessary alteration and armament, advising the Department of your proceedings by telegraph. Should the prices asked be, in your judgment, too great, you will call upon the holders to submit the question of price to arbitration. Mr. CHEATHAM proffers his services to you, and his aid may be important to you in procuring workmen, etc. If you can effect all the necessary work by contract, stipulating the time and forfeiture of a given amount per day for every day over the contract, you would probably save time and money both. Should you only be able to fit two boats at once, then, perhaps it would be well to purchase but the two, as others of a superior character might be subsequently offered. The Department, upon receiving information of your arrival at Nashville to enter upon the work, will at once make a requisition in your favor to place you in funds to go on with this important work, and will look to your known zeal and ability for its prompt completion.

You will exercise your discretion with regard to the batteries and the protection from the shot of the enemy to be adopted.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of Confederate Navy.

SPIES FOR CINCINNATI.

Here is a letter from the Secretary of the Confederate States, telling Mr. BROWN to get information about our gunboats:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 20, 1861.

Lieut. Isaac N. Brown, Navy Confederate States, Memphis:

SIR: I desire to learn, as early as practicable, the character of the vessels which it is said the enemy is preparing at Cincinnati. Reports and rumors declare that iron-clad or armored boats are being built, and that vessels are being altered; but the testimony of some reliable expert is deemed important. You will, therefore, do a good service by employing a competent man to proceed to that city and procure the desired information, to be communicated through you to this Department. A mechanic who could and would obtain means of accurately reporting the character of the vessels, whether steamers or not; and if steamers, whether propellers, and their size and armament, and whether and to what extent, they are protected by iron; in what manner it is secured, and its thickness. Such details as these, together with the number of vessels being prepared at Cincinnati, or elsewhere on the Ohio, Arkansas or Mississippi Rivers, are important. Perhaps a mechanic now at work on them could afford this information.

The Department will pay such compensation to your agent as you may deem proper in this matter.

Yours, respectfully, S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary Confederate Navy.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 11

We have a copy of the report of RUFUS R. RHODES, Esq., Commissioner of Patents, giving a history of the operations of the office under his control, and showing its condition on the 1st of January, 1862, from which we make up the following brief summary: Number of applications for patents during the past year, 304; caveats, 110; patents issued, 57; United States patents and assignments thereof recorded, 112; amount of fees received, $9,000 90; amount of expenditures, $6,188 28; excess of receipts over expenditures, $2,812 62. The patents issued were distributed among the several States thus: To citizens of Virginia, 15; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 6; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 3; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Texas, 1. Eighteen of the patents that have been allowed cover improvements in firearms, or other destructive implements of war, and with the view of showing that some of them have striking merit, the Commissioner points to the fact that they have been adopted by the Government for use against the enemy, after trial, in preference to inventions of a similar character, which, originating in foreign countries, have received the highest approval of scientific and military men. A considerable proportion of the mechanical improvements for which patents are sought relate to agricultural implements. It is also noted, as an illustration of the inventive genius of the South, called into action by a desire to aid the common cause, that a village schoolmaster in the State of Arkansas, has received a patent for an instrument for measuring distances without the use of logarithms or other difficult process of calculation, which, if it but fulfil the expectations of the inventor, is likely to be of immediate practical value in the adjustment of artillery to different ranges, whether in fixed batteries or in service in the field. The Commissioner is informed that the instrument is soon to be tested with guns at Nashville, and there are strong grounds for believing it will prove a complete success.

The excess of receipts over expenditures sufficiently demonstrates that the office is most prosperous in its financial department, and that it is entirely self-sustaining. The report makes various suggestions concerning the administration of the office, as well as some changes in the Patent laws, which, we presume, will receive the early attention of Congress.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.

The appended advertisement appears in the Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian*, of the 11th inst.:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, February 7, 1861.

The following resolution has been this day adopted in a meeting of the Governor and Council, and ordered to be published:

* * * * * * *

Resolved, That all owners of slaves removed from the seaboard shall be, and they are hereby, required to place said slaves under the control of some white man, resident for the time in the immediate neighborhood of the slaves thus removed, and that upon failure so to place them, the said owner shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars per head for every slave so situated, for every period of one month that said slaves shall be left without such control.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

By order of the Governor and Council.

F. J. MOSES, JR., Secretary.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Bishop THOMAS F. DAVIS, of the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina, now in session at Charleston, has pronounced an address in which he states that prior Conventions of the Church in the Confederate States had declared that "we were no longer, as a Church, in administrative union with the Church in the United States." He says:

"This whole subject is simply a question of jurisdiction. It involves no article of the faith, no spiritual condition or office. The creeds all preëxisted our present condition. But jurisdiction in the Church is not strictly *jure divino*. The right of jurisdiction is; but the appointments and arrangements are not. Therefore, although *in the Church*, its construction and relations must be human only. They must occupy the same ground as other human institutions, and be subject to the dispensations of Divine Providence, and the necessary changes of things. The truth is, the present great revolution is a dispensation extraordinary, and a revelation from God. It emanates from on High, speaking to men, and changing and shaping the forms of society, both civil and religious.

The more it is examined into, the more I think it will appear that the words "in the United States" in Art. I., and "in any of the United States" in Art. V., are terms of jurisdiction, and not merely descriptions of locality. This idea of citizenship being necessary to jurisdiction, has always fully prevaded the English Church; and from that Church they who set in the Convention of 1789 and framed the Constitution, derived their opinions. This, then, must have been the uppermost and prevailing idea with them. It appears, also, in the preface to the prayer book, and subsequently in Section VII. of Canon XIII of the Church of the United States. Indeed, the inconveniences of a different construction are so great and manifold as to forbid its reception. Still it must be admitted that I this will not help us in the estimation of that Church. They may acknowledge the principle I think some of them have done so; but denied it, application to ourselves. They deny that we are the citizens of a foreign State, and affirm that our allegiance is still due only to themselves. Now, who is to determine this question? It must be done apart from the Constitution of the Church in the United States. What makes us a free and independent people? What can ever make us such? Should the European Power recognize our independence, would that be to constitute it; or would it be only to acknowledge its existence? Should the United States themselves hereafter recognize us as a people, would that be to *make* or only to *confess* us such? Should they refuse to do this for evermore, could that unmake us what we are and will be in the eyes of men and nations?

COLUMBUS.

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing on the 30th ult., thus alludes to the dangers which environ Columbus, Ky.:

"Among the few accurately informed of the condition of affairs at Columbus, there is great uneasiness for the safety of that position, a safety in which the whole people of the lower Mississippi valley are equally concerned. My opportunities for information upon the subject are such as place me in possession of the most authentic intelligence and although much that has been imparted to me cannot be made public without detriment to the public interest, there are matters upon which the people should be enlightened, to arouse them to the energetic action needful to confront the impending danger successfully. And perhaps no better argument could be furnished, on the ground of expediency alone, against the restrictions upon the Press proposed in Congress, than the fact that Gen. POLK looks to the Press to aid him in the coming emergency."

THE MOBILE GUNBOATS.

The Mobile *Register* has the following notice of the Confederate gunboats building in that city:

"We suppose everybody, both of our own people and of the enemy, know pretty well, by this time, more or less of the preparation making here to give the latter a hospitable reception, in case they should succeed in making their way up the bay; and that, furthermore, for fear he will never be able to get here, we are preparing some craft to go and hunt him, and bring him here anyhow. We are sorry we cannot speak with certainty of the time when these preparations will be completed, but they are now being pushed forward with all possible speed, one of the boats having had her boilers put aboard yesterday.

The model of this boat has been much admired. She is 197 feet keel, of great breadth of floor, and notwithstanding the weight of her hull and armament, is bound to be of very light draught. Indeed, we are satisfied that she will run in considerable less water than any vessel afloat, of the same weight and efficiency of metal. Great strength has been combined with lightness of frame, which is yellow pine and live oak, but Mr. BASSETT, the constructor, has relied more for strength upon her longitudinal parts than upon the frame—her planking, from the bilge up, being of extra thickness—and her ceiling thicker still, from the first side kelson to the water-line and above. There are seven kelsons in all, the main kelson being doubly and strongly bolted and keyed, and the bilge kelson of extraordinary size. The deck beams are very heavy, and the deck will be of more than ordinary thickness.

The boat will be armed, in part at least, with those fine Armstrong guns which were brought over on the *Bermuda*.

There is another boat in nearly the same state of forwardness as the one of which we have been speaking, but we have less information respecting her. She is of about the same length as the other, but of less breadth of beam, there being just such variations in the models of the two as will serve to put different principles of construction to the test. Their respective armaments, we understand, will not differ materially."

DIRECT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 22.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., who passed through our city directly on his way from East Tennessee to Washington, the stories of whose escapes would almost suffice for a volume. This gentleman was lately a member of the Legislature of that State, and is a son of the distinguished United States Senator. We recollect well the denunciations of him by the Nashville papers last Summer, when, with but *one other member*, he had the nerve to vote against the bill censuring the Government for placing troops at Cairo. His career since has furnished material for many a diatribe from the rebel prints, and although driven to the mountains for his adhesion to his principles, and compelled for months to undergo every hardship and danger, he has safely emerged to return in triumph, we trust, to his old home at last.

The fact that his father's house has been converted into a hospital by the driving out of his family, is confirmed, along with numberless other accounts of tyranny suffered at the hands of the Confederate leaders by the Union men of East Tennessee. The two Union men, FRY and HENCHIE, who were hanged at Greenville, were arrested at night and *hung the next morning*; and this was done, too, by Col. LEDBETTER, *a native of Massachusetts*, but a rabid Secessionist, of course! The account is confirmed that three were hung, as stated sometime since, at Knoxville, by order of Gen. CARROLL. BROWNLOW was still sick at Knoxville, but with a chance of recovery.

Mr. JOHNSON learned on his way out, that two regiments and one battalion of rebels held Cumberland Gap, but Gen. CARTER, with the advance of Gen. THOMAS' Division, was at Cumberland *Ford*, fifteen miles distant, on Saturday last, and it was thought, would pass through another gap five miles distant and not fortified, and thus take the rebel forces in the rear.

Mr. JOHNSON informs us that although the Union sentiment of East Tennessee is kept down by superior force, the people there await with confidence the advance of the Government forces, to rise up and aid them in the restoration of free speech and of the rights of which they have been deprived. When he left, they had not heard of the results at Fort Donelson. He had heard since his arrival here of the reported burning of the bridge across the Tennessee River, on the line of the Chattanooga Railroad, and considers this a terrible blow to the rebels at Nashville, if it is true, as, with the bridge destroyed at Florence, below the Muscle Shoals, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad bridge at Decatur, gone also, they are absolutely isolated, so far as railroad communication with the cotton States is concerned, and would have to give up or destroy all their heavy war munitions belonging to the Bowling Green army, along with the vast quantity understood to be stored at Nashville.

Altogether, he gives a very cheering account of things in that region, inducing us to look for results of vast importance soon. He proposes, after a brief visit to Washington, to return at once to Cumberland Gap, and accompany the National troops on their mission for the relief of East Tennessee.

FEELING AT NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express* writes from Norfolk:

"The enemy counted very strongly on creating a panic in this city by the capture of Roanoke Island, but if they get close enough here to see, they will witness quite a contrary effect. There is a strong determination here to welcome them "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

I heard from Gen. WISE yesterday; he has entirely recovered from his late attack, and now stands ready to avenge the death of his noble son. He is the man for the times; would that we had more such.

It is said that Col. WRIGHT is in possession of Elizabeth City. Many rumors are rife in the city this morning, but I refrain giving them, as they do not seem to be authentic.

A PROVISIONAL NAVY.

From the Norfolk Day-Book.

We understand that Commanders LEE and WHITTLE have been promoted to the rank of Captains—Captains "for the war." From this we gather that it is the intention of our Government to establish something of a Provisional navy, and, under that impression, take leave to protest in the strongest terms against any policy which has a tendency to dwarf the growth and development of this important arm of our defence. It is a vast mistake, a most serious error, to suppose that either now or hereafter we can dispense with a large naval establishment.

REFUGEES FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Refugees from North Carolina, and even from Norfolk, have been arriving in this city for several days past in considerable numbers. On Sunday, some six or eight wagons, filled with negroes and their effects, belonging to the City of Edenton, who have been compelled to flee for safety from that place, reached Blandford. We presume that there must have been at least fifty negroes with these wagons. We have also seen and conversed with several refugees from Elizabeth City, and other points on the coast of North Carolina.

A SINGULAR OBITUARY.

The following curious notice appears in the obituary column of the Richmond *Dispatch*:

Departed this life, in the month of January last, in Warrenton, N. C., *where she had sought a temporary refuge from the invasion of a ruthless enemy*, Mrs. JANE A. HOPE, formerly of Hampton, Va., and daughter of the late Commodore JAMES BARRON.

Descended from a Revolutionary stock, whose feats of enterprise and daring gave name and fame to the Virginia navy, when the State claimed the undivided homage of her sons, Mrs. HOPE was one of that class of women worthy of being the wives and daughters of *such* men. Combining in an eminent degree the greatest elegance of manner, with the sweetest dignity, and a native benevolence which fascinated all who approached her, she was a model from which the rising generation might well have caught their richest inspiration and drawn their most instructive lessons.

In all the relations of life, she furnished an example worthy of imitation; so sweet and affable and attractive that of her it might be said, not less truthfully than poetically:

"None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise."

YORKTOWN, Feb., 1862.

THE UNION MEN IN TENNESSEE STIRRING.

From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 1.

A fight occurred on White Oak Creek, in Campbell County, near Boston, on the 22d of January, of which Capt. ROBINSON, who commanded the expedition, gives us the following particulars: The Lincolnites had about 200 men, while we had only about 40—being a part of Capt. ROBINSON's company and a part of a company of Minute Men under Capt. RICHARDSON. Our little force made three distinct charges on the enemy, and drove them from their position each time. The enemy lost about eight or ten killed, and five or six wounded. One of Capt. RICHARDSON's men was shot through the right hand and left arm, which was the only casualty on our side.

This is supposed to be part of a band of robbers and desperadoes that have collected just beyond the mountains, and who have been for some time engaged in stealing negroes and horses from citizens in border counties.

During the fight a hand-to-hand conflict occurred between young KINCAID, of Capt. RICHARDSON's Company, and a notorious Lincolnite named FOUNTAIN MAUPIN, who is KINCAID's uncle, and a son-in-law of Maj. DAVID ROGERS, of Powell's Valley, in which MAUPIN received two pistol-shots, and was literally cut to pieces by a large knife which young KINCAID used with great dexterity and effect.

Capt. ROBINSON informs us that ten of the minute-men deserted them and disgracefully left the field before the fight begun, making good their escape this side of the mountain. He also states that he feels confident that he could have captured the whole band of outlaws, had his ammunition held out, but this becoming exhausted he could not pursue them.

From the Noxville Register, Feb. 18.

Maj. JOHN B. MCLINN reports to Col. VANCE, commanding this post, that with four companies he made a march, by night, of twenty-six miles, over mountain roads, into Scott County, to attack a body of JOHNSON's and MAYNARD's followers. He found them in detached companies. Dismounting a portion of his men, he attacked them with such vigor that they fled. The pursuit was continued through mountain gorges and defiles for several miles, the enemy making stands at defensible positions. Six of the enemy were found dead. The prisoners named were committed to jail yesterday afternoon. The wounded were left behind.

Capt. EMBREE, of the Northern army, commanded the Lincolnites, and was among the killed. A large number of horses and guns were taken. There were about 350 men engaged. The force on each side was about the same.

The following is the list of the prisoners: James Gilbreth, A. W. Taylor, Albert Taylor, John A. Brown, Wm. A. Haskins, Ed. Black, John Duncan, B. Haskins, J. A. McCoy, John Lowe, Jas. G. Eagle, John Reed, Thomas Courtney.

BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, referring to the transfer of Gen. BEAUREGARD to the Mississippi Valley, thus alludes to the fact, and to his successor on the Potomac:

"BEAUREGARD assumes command under SYDNEY JOHNSTON—preferring that to the mud and stagnation at Centreville—and GUSTAVUS SMITH takes his place. SMITH is highly esteemed by BEAUREGARD; for, it is within my memory, that, at the time the Western papers and people were calling for BEAUREGARD, and before SYDNEY JOHNSTON had assumed his present command—then on his way from Utah—BEAUREGARD (whose place at Manassas could not be filled) regretted that SMITH remained with the North, for, in his (BEAUREGARD's) opinion, no man in the service was so competent to fill the department of the West as SMITH. I doubt not that, in leaving the army of the Potomac, BEAUREGARD will place SMITH so favorably before the soldiers as to reconcile them, partially, if not entirely, to the loss of their commander."

THE IMPORTANCE OF FORT DONELSON.

Correspondence of the Memphis Avalanche.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.

It was reported here last night that a fight of a most desperate character was going on at Fort Donelson, about 12,000 on each side engaged; but as yet it is not confirmed. Gen. JOHNSTON is falling back from Bowling Green. It is not known whether he will stop at Gallatin or come to Nashville. This movement is necessary, and no doubt very proper under the circumstances.

The enemy had left their position in front of JOHNSTON, and evidently intended a flank movement, with the view of cutting off his communication.

I never complain of those in authority, particularly in the military—we must take it for granted that our Generals know what they are doing; but I think just at this time East Tennessee is in great danger from the Federal army. I know of no force to prevent an army marching from Kentucky into East Tennessee, and if they once get in there, how are we to get them out? The passes between East Tennessee and Kentucky ought to be guarded at every hazard, and to the last extremity.

Some of Gen. POLK's friends are very indignant at the course Gen. PILLOW has pursued towards him. I am satisfied that matter cannot rest as it is; but at present can say no more.

Nashville is all excitement. If we are whipped at Fort Donelson, it will be hard to hold Nashville. Some say the Federalists care but little about Nashville—that Memphis is the point they want above all others in this valley. So look out at Memphis.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is reported to be at Bowling Green, at Columbus, &c. Look out, he will turn up at the right place, and at the proper moment. BEAUREGARD is up to snuff in the military line. To use a common expression of the boys, he's lightning. So look out for him when the big fight comes off.

Since writing the above a dispatch has been received from Gen. PILLOW, dated at 11 o'clock to-day, in which he says: "A general engagement alone the lines with artillery commenced at five o'clock this morning. If I had had two days more I would have been in position to defend myself." This last part of the dispatch I do not like; it shows a want of confidence in the result.

Bowling Green was burned to the ground this morning by the Confederates.

"A LINCOLN HULK."

From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 15.

A private letter received in this City from St. Mary's dated Friday last, says the bow and stern of a vessel had been cost ashore near that place some days previous. The stern is marked "Courser, New Bedford," and she is said to be one of the identical whalers recently sunk by the Yankees in the channel to Charleston harbor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Feb. 19, has the following local items:

We are glad to know that a large majority of the soldiers composing this invincible brigade have re-enlisted for the war, and have with unflinching patriotism, determined to stand by their arms until the vile invaders are driven from the soil which they are now polluting with their presence. Nothing less could have been expected of the soldiers commanded by the indomitable JACKSON, whom they have followed through all the toils and trials of the war thus far, and whom they are resolved to follow until peace with its rich blessings, shall give them an honorable discharge.

A correspondent writes us that the eight 12 months' companies of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment have reënlisted for the war. At the expiration of their term of service both officers and men will go in again on an equal footing; afterwards the election will be held. When this regiment first came to Virginia, there were but two companies in it to serve for the war.

A flag of truce leaves Richmond to-day, in charge of Maj. NAT. TYLER, by which we will be relieved of the presence of over 300 Yankees.

People who may now have occasion to buy articles of necessity, whether prime or otherwise, will be struck at once with the disparity between the price demanded and the intrinsic worth of the needed article. They will immediately come to the conclusion that the South, despite the war, is afflicted with other Yankees besides those clothed in military garbs. One of the stingiest and most illiberal men we ever knew, (toward other people we mean) told us once that there was very little true magnanimity in the world. We are inclined to think he was right, and each day's experience makes us disposed to believe that there are people in Richmond who would swear to anything to increase their profits, or black their faces, like darkies, in order to cheat the doorkeeper of Paradise, and see a full share of Heaven with a half ticket. Some of our tradesmen evidently think that they have only to touch the brass of their own faces, and in the twinkling of an eye, it will be transmuted into gold; and verily this is nearly the case. The law in vain frowns on their unpatriotic practice.

The recent very heavy rains have rendered the roads leading to this city nearly impassable. The roads, in some instances, are hub-deep, and getting along is a matter of extreme difficulty, especially if a vehicle be well loaded. The Brook turnpike, in the neighborhood of the meadow bridges, has proved, from its bad condition, a source of great disquiet and inconvenience to the people who are compelled to use it. It will be remembered that it is the oldest incorporated turnpike company in the Confederate States, and generally in very good order.

Up to the 31st of January, for a term of three months preceding, there were 281 bodies buried in Shockoe Hill burying-ground. Thirty-seven prisoners of war (the majority domestic traitors) are included in the above enumeration.

England and Human Progress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has not been the fault of the "leading" journals of England that that Government has not declared war against us, because we sunk a few old vessels in two of the numerous approaches to the declining City of Charleston, a spot which will always be marked as the one where the most unnatural and most causeless rebellion broke forth, that has ever defaced the pages of history.

This act has been stigmatized as the act of an uncivilized and barbarous people; while the notorious act, that the rebels had destroyed the lights and beacons along our extended and dangerous coast, has been passed by in silence—endangering, as it has, the lives and property of all nations.

Again, England, in paying her £20,000,000 for the liberation of her slaves in the West Indies, and followed by loud professions, has proclaimed herself the peculiar friend of Freedom, still throws every impediment in the way to prevent our crushing out this rebellion, which will, in its consequences, as even an obtuse Englishman might see, lead the way to the abolition of Slavery in our own land.

But my object in this letter is to call the attention of our religious friends over the water, as well as the Government, which is the champion of freedom and progress, to a case nearer home, which in the eyes of our people in this nineteenth century, smacks of barbarism even more strongly than the closing of two modes of access to an unimportant port, and calls more loudly for "interference" and "protest" than the last-named act. And as the act has been committed by an ally (I do not intend to speak of Mexico now—history will record the "progress" made there hereafter,) a gentle rebuke may be all that is sufficient.

We are informed that in Spain, by order of the Government, a company of men whose only crime was the distribution of the Word of God, without note or comment, have been sentenced to *eight years* hard labor in a Spanish prison, (we have read about a Spanish prison, and know that it means something.) This is in an age of "progress" and "humanity," and by the orders of a Government allied to Great Britain, for the simple distribution of that Book which is the basis of her government, as well as the hopes of her subjects.

For variety, I would call the attention of the English Press and our religious friends, whose censure would be felt, to this case, and by the time they will dispose of that we will endeavor to give them, as the friends of human freedom, some good news to rejoice over, from this side.

J. B. S.

BRIGHT BANK, Ulster Co., Feb. 17, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Co-operation of Generals Hunter and Lane—The Work of Relieving the Necessities of the Loyal Indians—Interesting Particulars Regarding the Indian Tribes, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

It is expected here that arrangements will soon be perfected which will be satisfactory to both Gens. HUNTER and LANE, in regard to the command of the column of the Southwest. Gen. LANE has publicly declared he will go if he has to shoulder a musket, and he denounces those who have sown dissension in this matter, as traitors to their country. Yet the people say Gen. LANE is the only man who can successfully carry out this expedition. That he alone can rouse the necessary enthusiasm among the volunteers to successfully animate them to endure the hardships of such a campaign; and that all other things being equal, and Gen. LANE not a military ignoramus, the reputation which he has acquired, the terror his name will inspire, and the allies his well-known policy will so readily bring, entitle him to the command of the proposed expedition, and render him the fittest person for its head as Gen. LANE has a proven ability as a commander, won first on the bloody fields of Mexico—at Buena Vista and elsewhere. Again, as the leader of a handful of half-naked, half-fed and poorly-armed citizens fighting for liberty in Kansas against the hordes of Missouri, Arkansas, and BUFORD's ruffians, at the same time sagaciously avoiding a collision with a Government only too eager to bring it about, that they might crush it; and last, but not least, as the commander of the gallant Kansas Brigade, in the Summer campaign for Union and liberty in Missouri. The people think all these things prove Gen. LANE's capacity as one of the Nation's leaders. West Point has not the credit of making him, but he has been made in a better school than that, for Events have molded his character, until it is now *the* man controlling events. The people believe in JIM LANE. This may be set down as truth—that a common conviction in a man's capacity, when it is also backed by results, is a sure evidence, no matter whatever may be the exceptions raised, that the man has power, capacity, and qualities which wield influence and have an effect on the times. This is emphatically true of Gen. LANE.

Of Gen. HUNTER the people speak in terms of regard and esteem. It is believed that in the obscurity to which apparently he was consigned, after removal from Missouri, he was badly treated. It is a universal desire that Gen. HUNTER should resume command at St. Louis, head our column in Kentucky, or, better still, supersede SHERMAN, the dyspeptic, at Port Royal. Gen. HUNTER has the capacity and skill to hold any position in the field, and ought to have one commensurate with his worth, and be enabled fully to use all his powers for the Union. But because Gen. HUNTER considers himself, and is believed to have been aggrieved, is that any reason Gen. LANE should be? asks the outsider. A pertinent question.

But to correct an error or two relating to Gen. HUNTER. It has been stated that he has mostly been employed at Washington before the rebellion broke out, and that, therefore, he knows nothing of the border, its people, and characteristics. On the contrary, Gen. HUNTER has been on the border two-thirds of the thirty and more years he has served in the American army. A Second Lieutenant, he was stationed at Chicago, when that city was bare of buildings, and when he had to send to Peoria, one hundred and fifty miles distant, to obtain a license in order to consummate his marriage. He has served in Kansas; in the Indian Territory, in the mountains; in Dakota, Minnesota, at the Head Waters of the Missouri; and in fact has had a larger experience of frontier and less of bureau life than most army officers of his experience. He was in Mexico as a paymaster, but rendered efficient service on the field. His avowed free soil opinions, during the Kansas struggle, kept him in the back ground during the Pro-Slavery Administrations. But he is not only a fighting, but a scientific soldier. Still all his experience does not necessarily make him the proper leader of the expedition South from this Department. Some other field will give him a finer and more fitting field, while Kansas and the West ask that the man who conceived the idea, and whom all recognize as the leader, should be allowed to carry out his programme.

Gen. HUNTER has evidently to complain of irregularities and gross breaches of official courtesy and neglect on the part of the Adjutant-General. He has had no intimation, officially, that Gen. LANE was intended to command such an expedition, that there even was a General in the United States army of such a name; yet regiments arrive with orders to report to Gen. LANE; the blanks necessary to carry on the Departmental business are sent to Gen. LANE; staff officers of Gen. HUNTER say that they have been commissioned to serve on Gen. LANE's Staff, when, at the same time, no notification or orders have come from the Adjutant-General that such officers have ever been appointed. Again, Commissioner DOLE comes to Kansas to assist in enrolling the loyal Indians, yet, though he remained in Washington two weeks after that course had been decided upon, he finds, on his arrival here, that Gen. HUNTER knows nothing of such policy, and cannot accept the services of these people. So it stands.

I have some valuable information in relation to the history of the Secession movement, among the tribes in the Southern superintendency, and also in relation to the condition of the large number of loyal Indians, now destitute fugitives in Southwestern Kansas. This history will serve also to show the action, or rather non-action, of the Government in the matter, and the growth of the plans which have been connected with Gen. LANE's name.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been here for nearly three weeks, actively engaged in the work of relieving the loyal Indians. They need all the assistance it is in our power to give. In the Counties of Butler and Hunter, there are now some 7,000 or 8,000 Indians encamped, all of whom are perfectly destitute, and will have to be entirely fed and otherwise sustained by the Government, until such time as they can be restored to their homes. At the principal camp, Fort Roe, on the Verdigris, there were in all 4,500, a week since, and many others constantly coming in.

The following extracts from a letter to Capt. J. W. TURNER, Commissary of Subsistence, relates to this subject. Capt. TURNER, with Brigade Surgeon CAMPBELL, was detailed by Gen. HUNTER to examine into their wants and relieve their necessities:

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 5, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with the instructions of the General commanding, as contained in your letter of the 21st of January, 1862, I left Fort Leavenworth on the morning of the 22d, and proceeded directly to the Neosho River, where gathering from reliable information, that the Indians, of which I was in search, were concentrating on the Verdigris at a point called Fort Roe, I immediately made arrangements for the speedy delivery at that point of quite a large amount of beef, pork, meal and flour, and hastened myself to Fort Roe to gather definitely their numbers and requirements.

I found at this place, which is on the Verdigris, about thirty-five south, and a little west of Burlington and Le Roy, not far from 5,000 Indians and negroes—men, women, and children—principally Creeks and Seminoles, with a few Quapaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.

It is impossible to depict the misery and wretchedness into which these Indians are plunged; they are mostly destitute of shelter, or other wearing apparel than mere rags; many children were entirely naked; large numbers, both old and young, were barefooted; a few old shreds of cloth stretched for a shelter, or a slight screen of prairie grass were their only protection against the extreme cold weather which prevailed.

Large numbers of their ponies have perished from the inclemency of the weather, and the great labor they have been obliged to put upon them in their flight from their homes. In consequence of this loss, some two or three thousand Indians have been left unable to move, scattered over the country in all directions as they fled from the enemy. On Fall River, the Cottonwood, Walnut Creek and Arkansas, at distances from 20 to 100 miles from Fort Roe, and being without means of getting subsistence, unless relief is soon extended to them, many must perish. With the limited means I had, and by the assistance of the Indians having the strongest ponies, I was enabled to send succor to those within reach of Fall River.

* * * * *

Being limited in my disbursements to my own proper department, I had no warrant for incurring expenses outside of supplying subsistence. Everything is needed now—blankets, clothing, shoes, and material for shelter, as well as subsistence. Some person should be there vested with authority to act in all things; it will be necessary to provide for all their wants for at least three or four months to come.

* * * Signed, JOHN W. TURNER.

Gen. HUNTER, in the following letter, turns the care of these Indians over to the Commissioner:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 6, 1862.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Topeka, Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Capt. J. W. TURNER, Chief Commissioner of Subsistence of this Department, has just returned from the encampments of the loyal Indians on the Verdigris River, and in its vicinity, having made arrangements for subsisting these unfortunate refugees until the 15th day of the present month.

In the neighborhood of Belmont and Roe's Fort, there were at the time Capt. TURNER left about 4,500 Indians, chiefly Creeks and Seminoles, but their number was being constantly augmented by the arrival of fresh camps, tribes and families.

Their condition is pictured as most wretched—destitute of clothing, shelter, fuel, horses, cooking utensils, and food. This last-named article was supplied by Capt. TURNER in quantities sufficient to last until the 15th inst., after which time I doubt not you will have made further arrangements for their continued subsistence.

In taking the responsibility of supplying their wants until the Indian Department could make provision for their necessities, I but fulfilled a duty due to our common humanity, and the cause in which the Indians are suffering.

I now trust and have every confidence that, under your energetic and judicious arrangements, these poor people may be supplied with all they need after the 15th inst., on which day the supplies furnished by Capt. TURNER, will be exhausted.

I make no doubt that provision should be made for feeding, clothing and sheltering not less than six thousand Indians, and possibly as high as ten thousand. On this point, however, you are doubtless better prepared to judge than myself. I only wish to urge upon you the necessity for prompt measures of relief.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
D. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

Dr. CAMPBELL writes a minute and graphic letter in relation to these poor people. From this it appears that there are at the camp at Roe's Fork 3,168 Creeks, 43 slaves, 38 free negroes, members of the tribe; 777 Seminoles, 136 Quapaws, 50 Cherokees, 31 Chickasaws, and others, to the number of 4,500. From the Chiefs the Doctor learned that a number greater than were here assembled were scattered over the country at distances varying from 25 to 150 miles. The writer proceeds to say: "It is impossible for me to depict the wretchedness of their condition. Their only protection from the snow on which they lie is prairie grass, and from the wind and weather scraps and rags stretched upon switches; some of them had some personal clothing—most had but shreds and rags, which did not conceal their nakedness—and I saw seven, varying from three to fourteen or fifteen years of age, without one thread upon their bodies. * * * The boxes from the Chicago (Sanitary) Commission contained thirty-five comfortables or quilts, many of them only two feet and two feet six inches wide; forty pairs of socks, three pairs of pantaloons, seven undershirts and four pairs of drawers, a few shirts, pillows and pillow cases. I unpacked the things and piled them up in a wagon in parcels of the same kind of articles. I had the wagon driven around the margin of the woods, and I walked through the woods and selected the nakedest of the naked, to whom I doled out the few articles I had, and when all was gone I found myself surrounded by hundreds of anxious faces, disappointed that nothing remained for them. * * * They are extremely destitute of cooking utensils, and axes or hatchets. Many can with difficulty get wood to make fires, either to warm themselves or to cook with, which, together with the want of cooking utensils, compels many of them to eat their provisions almost raw. They greatly need medical assistance; many have their toes frozen off; others have feet wounded by sharp ice, or branches of trees lying on the snow (but few have shoes or moccasins.) They suffer from inflammatory diseases of the chest, throat and eyes. Those who come in last get sick as soon as they eat. Means should be taken at once to have the horses, which lie dead in every direction through the camp and on the ice of the river, removed and buried, lest the first few warm days breed a pestilence among them.

Mr. DOLE, Col. COFFIN, the Superintendent of these tribes, with their agents, are busily engaged in attending to the wants of these unfortunate people. Mr. DOLE has concluded a contract with Mr. CARNEY, of this city, for blankets, shoes, all needed clothing and provisions. There must, however, be much suffering before the needed supplies can all be obtained. Almost everything needed will have to be hauled from this point to their encampment, at least 150 miles distant. I have been requested by these officers to say that any supplies, especially of warm women and children's clothing, which the benevolent may be able to furnish, will be of great service at this time. It is impossible for the Indian Bureau to furnish these things as rapidly as needed. Besides, they will have to be maintained till the advance of our army has swept the rebels from their territory.

The following statistics in relation to these tribes will show the progress made by them in civilization, and, as consequence, enable the reader to judge of the amount of suffering they must have endured, and do endure, in this their forced exodus from comfortable homes.

The Cherokees number 22,000 souls. Their annual appropriations from Government amount to $13,562 31. They maintain thirty schools, twenty-one teachers, and which are attended by 1,500 pupils.

The Creeks number 13,550, their appropriations amount to $60,834 54; there are twelve teachers in the schools of the tribe, to which 119 pupils are reported.

The Seminoles number 2,267; their appropriations reach $32,200; their personal property is valued at $100,000; they have two schools, with four teachers, one of which is a manual labor school; 22 pupils are reported.

The Choctaws are very wealthy, and well educated; they number 18,000 persons; their appropriations reach $68,647, and they have 10 high, 14 native, 15 Saturday and Sabbath, and 6 neighborhood schools, making in all 45, with 36 teachers given, and 880 pupils. They pay to support these schools annually $51,000, and the amount contributed by the religious organizations which have control of the principal schools is $5,684. The nation is largely slaveholding, and bitterly Secessionist, the result probably of the evangelizing (?) process which has been going on so many years among them.

The Chickasaws number 5,000; their annuities reach only to $3,322 22; they have five schools, one being a manual labor institute, with fourteen teachers and 320 pupils.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows, by the correspondence on the subject, that Mr. DOLE was early alive to the importance of maintaining the National authority among these nations. On the 30th of last May he addressed a letter to the Secretary of Interior, and through him to the War Department, urging the sending of some regiments to reoccupy the National forts, and otherwise aid the Indians in remaining loyal. Had this been done, we should have had by this time a well-organized Union force in that Territory and the adjoining State of Arkansas, and in place of PRICE ravaging Missouri, his rear would have been so uncomfortably warm that a crisis in his affairs would have long since been reached.

As it is, the unshaken loyalty of OPOTHELEYOHOLA and ALUKTUSTENUKE saved Kansas from being overrun in August last by the Texans, under MCCULLOCH, who, at that time, with nine thousand men, crossed the Red River for the purpose of, in conjunction with Gen. RAINS in Missouri, advancing into Kansas and ravaging the State. MONTGOMERY, JOHNSON and JAMISON, at Drywood, defeated RAINS, while the gallant old Creek, by his resistance, barred the northward march of the Rangers.

As early as the 10th of March last, the Chickasaws called a council at the Creek Agency of the five confederate Nations, to discuss the question, "What they should do in the event of a separation of North and South on the question of Slavery." This council was attended by thirty delegates, six from each Nation—the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles. The latter were full bloods; Creeks and Cherokees about equally divided between full and half bloods; the others being all half bloods. These were in favor of immediate secession—the others were for waiting—the full bloods making this argument, that it made no difference what might be the result of this war, the Indian would have no choice—he would have to go to which ever party he was assigned by treaty. They expected to go with the South if separation ensued; but as all their treaties were with the United States, and they violated them, if the North won, why then the Government would punish them. "The fight was for two Head men, and the Indian nothing to do with it—wait and see," was the advice of a Seminole orator. This was the policy agreed upon. The Choctaws and Seminoles went home, and immediately seceded. Another Council was called for the 10th of April, by PIKE and the Confederate Agents. In the meanwhile, the Texans had taken possession of forts Arbuckle, Washita, Coffee, and Cobb, recently evacuated by Major EMORY. The Witchita and other small tribes in the neighborhood of Fort Arbuckle immediately made war upon the Texans. They brought one prisoner to the Seminole Chief, JOHN JUMPER, then for the Union. He is now in the secession ranks. Having been bribed it is supposed by that side, JUMPER persuaded the Witchitas to release their prisoner, and remove to the Seminole lands, so as to be at peace, telling the tribe the Government would be sure to win in the war. About this time, a grand Council was arranged with the Camanches, in order to make treaties which should prevent their depredations. This Council was to be held in June at the head of Deep Fort, a branch of the Canadian River, 350 miles from Fort Smith. The Seminoles conceived the idea of making it a Council to discuss the question of secession, so runners were sent to all the tribes that could be reached. Over 100 promised to send delegates.

The 10th of April Council, called by PIKE, through the Creeks, came off. PIKE was, however, not present, but the Confederate Commissioners made large promises of annuities, &c., to the delegates. The Cherokees and Seminoles were unanimous for neutrality, so the Council adjourned till the 10th of May without decision. Immediately after adjourning the Creeks seceded, or rather the half-breed portion. At the May Council, the Seminole, JUMPER, having previously been bribed, sent a packed delegation to represent his nation. But neither of the tribes would declare for secession. The delegates promised to use their influence that way. The full-blooded Creeks had elected OPOTHLEYOHOLO to be their Chief, and the Seminoles deposed JUMPER and elected ALUKTUSTENUKE, an old Billy-Bowlegs warrior. The Cherokees still tried to remain neutral. The full-bloods of this and the other nations were represented at the Grand Council on Deep Fork, at which over a thousand delegates were present. This is said to have been a most important and interesting gathering. The decision was unanimous to remain true to treaty stipulations, and have nothing to do with secession. On the return of the chiefs to the Indian Territory, the rebels commencing the work of crushing out loyalty, JUMPER, who had raised only 46 men, was reinforced by 600 Texans, from Fort Arbuckle. The Cherokees raised a regiment of Home Guards, which, being forced by the Confederates, deserted in large numbers on the occasion of the first battle with the loyal Indians. The history of the engagements in the Territory is already familiar.

Since last December, the Indian Bureau had no communication with these nations, until through the arrival in August of Mr. E. H. CARRUTH, Clerk of the Seminoles, the military authorities here were put in possession of the fact that more than one-half the Indians were not only faithful, but vigorously fighting the battles of the Government. Gen. LANE, in October, authorized Mr. CARRUTH to enter into communication with these people. That gentleman managed to send letters to the full-blood Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles, and was about attempting to reach them himself, when he met messengers sent by OPOTHLEYOHOLO to the Osages. A council was arranged to meet at Humboldt, Allen Co., Kansas, on the 17th of November. Gen. HUNTER, on assuming command, saw the importance of opening up this country, and by a flank movement upon Arkansas aid the Mississippi Expedition, Gen. BUELL, and cut off PRICE's retreat from Missouri. He has urged this view upon the Government. It is proper to state that Gen. LANE has presented the same views, but embraced within a more extended programme, as early as the extra session of Congress, when he sought permission of the President to enroll the Indians, but was refused on the ground of this being "A white man's war."

The Indian seems to be as irrepressible as the negro, and the history above given, as well as the present condition of affairs here, illustrates the folly of those illiberal theories which would carry on a contest in whose result the weal or woe of *man* as well as that portion known as White Americans, is so intimately related. This civil war will, it is to be hoped, yet teach us that America is charged with the welfare of all. As not only the Anglo-Saxon, but all nationalities have fused in the fiery furnace of civil strife, so must we learn that not by restriction shall we measure the loyalty or courage of those who would fight for a Union which to all time hereafter must mean Liberty.

Benefactions Acknowledged.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you allow me through the columns of your valuable journal to acknowledge the receipt of two cases containing about 1,000 books for the use of the soldiers at this hospital. These books were presented by the members and friends of 13d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, through the Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX.

THOMAS JEFFERSON HEMMA.

U. S. HOSPITAL, FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 15, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar for Monday, 24th, continued, and Nos. 1911, 6035, 357.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned for term. March term commences Monday next, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Court adjourned for the term.

Brokers and their Customs—Is the Person holding the Measurer's Return Entitled to the Bill of Lading?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

The Great Western Transportation Company vs. Charles H. Marshall, Matthews, Morgan et al.—In September, 1857, the plaintiff, through its brokers, Tuttle, Cutting & Co., made a verbal agreement with the firm of Myer & Ree, to sell to the latter a cargo of wheat then on board the boat *Worthington*, at $1 35 per bushel, for cash on delivery. The agreement for the sale was not in writing, no part of the purchase-money was paid, and no part of the property was delivered. The wheat was placed on board the ship *Great Western* by the plaintiff, under the direction of a measurer, employed for that purpose, and who upon completing the measuring made a certificate or return to the plaintiff's brokers, stating the number of bushels and weight, and that the wheat in question had been delivered on board the *Great Western* "on account of Tuttle, Cutting & Co.," the plaintiff's brokers.

On the same day Tuttle, Cutting & Co. sent the measurer's return to Meyer & Ree, accompanied by a bill or invoice of the wheat, corresponding with the measurer's return, in which Meyer & Ree were named as purchasers, and Tuttle, Cutting & Co., as sellers, of the wheat. The invoice was marked "cash," and unreceipted. The measurer's return was not indorsed or assigned.

Immediately upon receiving these two papers, Meyer & Ree sent them to the office of the ship and demanded a bill of lading for the wheat in their own names, which was thereupon executed and delivered to them, without the knowledge of the plaintiff or its brokers.

On the same day, Meyer & Ree transferred the bill of lading to M. Morgan & Sons, as security for an advance of money. The next day, Myer & Ree gave their check to Tuttle, Cutting & Co., for the amount of the bill or invoice, being $5,368 69, which upon presentation proved to be worthless, they having failed the day before for a large amount, and being already overdrawn at the bank. Up to this time, the plaintiff and Tuttle, Cutting & Co. had no knowledge of the bill of lading having been executed to Meyer & Ree, or of its transfer to Morgan & Sons. The plaintiffs immediately demanded the wheat from the ship, which was refused, and this action was then commenced to recover possession.

The defendants claimed that the delivery of the wheat on board the *Great Western* was, in effect, a delivery to Myer & Ree; and that by sending to them the measurer's return, or certificate, the plaintiff had given to them such evidences of title to the wheat as justified the ship in executing to them a bill of lading; especially as a custom was attempted to be proved to the effect that bills of lading were usually given to the person producing the measurer's return, without regard to the contents thereof, and that the ship, having executed the bill of lading in good faith, was entitled to be protected the same as a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice; and that Morgan & Sons, having made advances upon the faith of the bill of lading, were entitled to the same protection.

The plaintiff, on the other hand, insisted that the delivery to the ship was not a delivery to Meyer & Ree; that there had been no sale of the property consummated, the contract of sale not being in writing, no part of the purchase-money having been paid, and no part of the property having been delivered; and that by delivering the wheat on board the *Great Western*, as stated in the measurer's return, on account of Tuthill, Cutting & Co., it expressly negatived any intention of delivering the wheat to Meyer & Ree, or on their account. That the measurer's return was sent to Meyer & Ree simply for examination, and to enable them to compare it with the bill or invoice; and that the officers of the ship were grossly negligent in executing a bill of lading to Meyer & Ree upon the production by them of the measurer's return, inasmuch as upon its face it notified the ship that the property had not been delivered on their account, and the measurer's return was not indorsed or assigned. The plaintiff also insisted that the pretended "custom" relied upon by the defendants, of issuing bills of lading to the person producing the measurer's return, was illegal and void; that the return was merely the certificate of the measurer as to the number of bushels, and the name of the person upon whose account the property was delivered on ship board; and could not by any usage or custom, however general, be converted into an instrument or evidence of title to the property in the hands of a third party, except by the indorsement or assignment of the person named in the return as the one in whose account it had been delivered. Such a usage or custom could not be sustained, as it might lead to great abuses and unjust consequences. Decision reserved.

John Hubbell for plaintiffs; Wm. Allen Butler, for defendant Marshall; Mr. Choate, for defendants Matthew and Henry Morgan.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—An Assignment by the Husband with the Subsequent Consent of the Wife.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The American Exchange Bank vs. George Webb and Cornelius Minor.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs claiming as judgment creditors, to set aside a voluntary assignment of real and leasehold property made by the defendant Webb to the defendant Minor.

The assignment recited that Webb's wife owned real estate in the City of New-York, and that at the request and as security for the assignor she executed a mortgage thereon to secure the payment of $5,000.

The property was sold free from Mrs. WEBB's right of dower, of which she executed a formal release immediately after the sale. This action was tried at Special Term and the complaint dismissed. The plaintiffs appeal, on the grounds that there was fraud on the face of the assignment, and that it is, therefore, void. The main points of the respondents are that no facts are shown *dehors*, the assignment proving fraudulent intent, and that the plaintiffs, by acquiescing in the assignees capacity to act and to sell the property, are estopped from questioning the validity of the assignment. Decision reserved.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff; A. W. Bradford for defendant.

The Specific Performance of Contracts—The Terms of a Lease, and when Objections thereto should be made.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Sylvester Cahill et al. vs. Henry D. Felter.—This was an action to compel the defendant specifically to perform a contract made as alleged between him and the plaintiffs, to take a lease of the house No. 76 Prince-street, in this City. The contract was made in May, 1859. The defendant had just previously leased No. 560 Broadway from the plaintiffs, for nineteen years, from May 1, 1859. By the contract he was to have a lease of the house in Prince-street upon the same covenants and provisions as the one in Broadway, except the rent in Prince-street, was $2,000 per annum, and the term was to be "from May 1, 1861." The lease was to be executed in duplicates within ten days after the contract was executed. A few days afterwards the plaintiffs, by an arrangement between them and defendant, had a lease prepared and submitted the same to the defendant for his examination, and, if correct, to be executed. The plaintiffs testified on the trial that defendant never executed or returned it. The defendant testified that he returned it, but did not state any objection to it. Two leases at different times were subsequently prepared by the plaintiffs, but defendant refused to execute them.

The defendants' principal objection on the trial was that in all the leases the time specified was seventeen years from May 1, 1861, whereas it should have been for nineteen years from May 1, 1861. The plaintiff contended that the true construction of the contract meant seventeen years from May 1, 1861, or nineteen years from May 1, 1859, the commencement of the lease of the building in Broadway. The plaintiff also contended that no objection having been taken when the leases were returned, it could not be raised on the trial.

Decision reserved.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; J. K. Hackett and James T. Brady for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Conrad A. Ten Eyck was tried for a violation of the passenger ticket law, and acquitted, owing to a material variation between the indictment and the proof.

Cæsar E. Pogliani was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences and acquitted.

Sarah Ann Spencer pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The following persons, whose conviction has been previously reported, were sentenced, viz.:

Wm. H. Young, for grand larceny, State Prison four years and eight months.

Wm. Johnson, for attempt at petty larceny, Penitentiary three months.

Rosanna Griffin, for attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Boardman et al. vs. Walker.—Order of reference granted.

Williams vs. Sargeant.—Order of reference granted.

Miles vs. Stout.—Motion granted.

Earle et al. vs. Barnard et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Castellanos et al. vs. Williams.—Preliminary objection overruled. Cause set down for argument for March 5, at 12 M.

Dickinson vs. Dickinson.—Divorce granted.

Taylor and others vs. Root and others.—Referred to Charles A. Peabody, Esq., to hear and determine.

In the matter of George Pierce, &c.—Order appointing committee granted.

Kissar et al. vs. Barclay &c.—Allowance of five per cent. on $1,000.

Gifford vs. Morse.—Causes referred to John B. Haskin, Esq., to hear and determine.

Before Justice Clerke.

The People, &c., vs. Marks.—Writs of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* granted, and the prisoner remanded.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Feb. 24, 1862.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68, C. 92	1,000 Am. Gold 103⅝
51,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 91	5,000 do b60 103⅝
141,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 91	5,500 do 103⅝
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Or'n War Loan half-y'rly 99	20,000 do b30 103⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C'n 81½	12,500 do 103¾
11,000 do 81¾	250 Cumb. Coal Pref 7
6,000 Tr'y 7 3-10 p. c. N. 99	200 do b60 7⅛
1,500 do 99½	100 Pac. Mail S. Co. stw 93¼
28,000 do 99⅜	100 do 93½
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60 .. 100	50 do 93½
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bs. '69 89	7 do 93½
3,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. '77 89½	600 Erie R. 34⅛
7,000 do 89 90	400 do 34¾
15,000 Ill. War Loan 89	50 do s60 34⅛
21,000 do 89½	450 do s30 34⅝
20,000 do 88¾	250 do s10 34⅝
3,000 Michigan S. 7s '78 88	30 Erie R. Pref. 58⅝
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90 .. 62	200 do 58½
11,000 do 62¼	200 do 58⅝
10,000 do b10 62½	35 N. Y. Cen. R. 84
5,000 do b30 62¾	150 do s30 84¼
12,000 do 62⅛	50 do 84⅛
5,000 do 62½	100 do 84⅛
3,000 N. Car. S. 6s 71¼	450 do 84⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s 54	150 do s30 83¾
39,000 do 54¼	100 do s30 84
8,000 do b10 54⅜	200 do b30 84¼
10,000 do b30 54⅛	200 do s10 84
2,000 do b30 54⅜	500 do 84⅛
7,000 do 53⅞	350 do 84⅛
5,000 do s30 54⅛	100 do 84
5,000 do b30 54⅛	5 Hudson R. R. 37⅛
14,000 do 54⅛	20 do 37
1,000 Mo. 6s, iss'd to H. & St. J. Railroad 67	350 do 36⅞
5,000 do b30 67⅛	100 Harlem Railroad 12⅛
5,000 Cal. State 7s 86	300 do 12¼
3,500 N. Y. Cent. 6s 98	100 Harl. R. Pref. b30 30⅛
2,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 86	100 do b30 30⅜
4,000 Hud. Riv. 3d M. B. 85	150 Mich. Cent. R. b30 54½
2,000 do 85½	300 do 54⅝
1,000 H. Riv. R. R. C. B. 77¾	50 do 54⅛
2,000 M. C. 8 ℔ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B. 102	50 M. S. & N. Ind. R. .. 23
3,000 C., B. & Q. R. 8 ℔ c. b 99⅜	27 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 46⅜
500 Mich. So. 2d M. .. 70	50 do b10 46⅝
3,000 do 69⅞	25 Panama Railroad 121
1,000 N. Indiana 1st M. 90	15 do 121⅛
4,000 M. S. S. F. B. 89	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip. .s30 64⅛
4,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. 50	50 do 65
1,000 do 50⅛	50 do 65⅛
1,000 do 50⅛	350 Clev. & Pittsb. R. 17⅞
3,000 T. & W. 1st M. 77⅛	100 do 17⅞
4,000 do 77	150 Gal. & Chic. R. 69
6,000 T. & W. 2d M. 50	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b30 46⅛
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st M. 100	200 do s10 46
1,000 Chi. & Rock I. bs. 100	2150 do 46
5,000 Cle. & T. S'g F. bs. 85	100 do b10 46⅛
60 Union bank 90	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R. b10 55⅝
30 Bk. of America 100	50 do 55⅜
60 Bk. St. New-York 80	400 do 56
40 Bk. of Commerce .. 85	100 do b30 56⅛
5 do 86	50 do b10 55½
20 Am. Exc. Bank 86	15 do 55⅜
10 Nassau Bank 85	50 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R. 64⅛
	50 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 29
	30 do 20⅛
	7 Cin., Ham. & Dayt. R. 83

SECOND BOARD.

3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 91½	450 N. Y. Cen. R. 83¼
10,000 do 91¾	100 do s30 83⅝
60,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou. 91⅜	350 Erie Railway 34⅝
6,000 U. S. 6s '62 99	50 Erie Rail. Pref. ..s15 58⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '66 90	100 Harlem R. Pref. 30
2,500 Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts. 99¼	200 Reading R. 44
15,000 do 99⅛	130 M. Cen. R. 54¾
10,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90. b10 63⅝	200 do s15 54¾
5,000 do b30 63⅛	150 Hud. Riv. R. 36⅞
15,000 do 63	100 do b60 37
5,000 do b10 63⅛	100 do b30 36¾
25,000 Mo. State 6s 54⅜	100 do 36⅞
35,000 do b3 54⅜	50 do s60 36⅜
5,000 do b30 54⅛	100 Harlem Railroad 12⅛
5,000 do b30 55	68 Mich. S. & N. I. R. .. 23
3,000 Cal. State 7s 87	10 Panama R. 121
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L. 101	150 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip. .. 65
16 Continental B'nk 74	100 do s60 64⅛
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. bs. 90	100 do b10 65
1,000 do 89⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts'g R. .. 18
17 American Ex. Bank 86	300 Cleve. & Tol. R. 46
5 Metropolitan Bank. 92½	200 do s30 45⅞
150 Cum. Coal Pref. 7⅜	200 do 45⅞
200 do 7⅛	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R. s60 55⅜
50 do 7⅛	100 do 55⅛
100 do b30 8	100 Chic., Bur. & Qu. R. 64⅛
20 Pacific M. S. Co. 93⅛	100 do b30 64⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Feb. 15:

Decrease in Loans	$2,043,234
Increase in Specie	761,844
Decrease in Circulation	273,010
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,351,399

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 23, 1861.	Feb. 22, 1862.	Feb. 15, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,060
Loans	119,236,200	139,950,958	141,994,192
Specie	38,044,229	28,875,992	28,114,148
Circulation	8,128,792	5,489,496	5,762,506
Gross Deposits	111,318,987	127,636,753	127,947,504
Exchanged	19,690,361	18,557,677	17,517,029
Undrawn	91,628,626	109,079,076	110,430,475
In Sub-Treasury	3,334,726	4,855,794	4,195,864

The Bank return shows a considerable decline in Loans and Discounts, supposed to be from the partial sales of United States Stocks made by some few of the Banks in the course of last week. The ordinary mercantile discounts are also rather lower. The Specie line is up $761,000, and the average a rising one, as the actual amount held on Saturday was over $29,000,000. The circulation continues to run down, as most of the Banks are indisposed to put out their notes after they once return in the course of business.

The market for Money is steady to-day at 6 ℔ cent. at call, with exceptional cases at 5 ℔ cent., and 5½@7 ℔ cent. on prime discounts. The Exchange market opens very quietly this week, 114@114¼ on London for Bankers' bills. The rate for Gold is somewhat lower than on Saturday, closing 103⅝ ℔ cent. The following are the rates for the Continental Exchanges:

Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	4f. 96¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar	4f. 92½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	43¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco	37¾c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	43½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	83¼c.

The Stock Exchange showed increased strength and buoyancy on the Federal and State securities this morning. The transactions in United States 6 ℔ cents of 1881, Coupon Stock, were very large, at 91¼@91½ ℔ cent. The Illinois War Loan rose 4 ℔ cent. on Saturday's price, and sold at 89 ℔ cent. There was a continued demand for Tennessees at 62½ ℔ cent., and Missouris at 54@54½ ℔ cent. The Railway Mortgages were also firm and higher than at the close of last week. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds rose 1½ ℔ cent.; the Terre Haute Seconds sold at 50, and the Galena and Chicago Firsts at par. When the Railway Shares were reached, New-York Central opened at about 84⅜ ℔ cent., and then fell off on a free opening of the cash stock to 84⅛ ℔ cent. Erie old shares, 34⅛, as against 34⅜ ℔ cent. on Saturday. The Westerns were steady, and on Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed, ⅜ ℔ cent. higher, but with no large amount of business done on any description. Pacific Mail steady at the early Board, but subsequently weaker. Panama steady at 121@121⅛ ℔ cent. The early Board closed barely steady on the Share list, and at the Second Board the disposition was to a partial concession, from New-York Central down, while the National and State Bonds were higher than in the forenoon and in quick demand. After the adjournment of the Board the Share list recovered the decline, and the market generally was firm in the outside room, as much as 55 being paid for Missouris; 63⅛ bid for Tennessees; 91½@⅝ for United States 6 ℔ cents., and 84⅛ for New-York Central. The Westerns closed: Michigan Southern, 23@23⅛, large sales; Michigan Guaranteed, 46⅜; Michigan Central, 54⅞; Toledo, 46@46⅛, sales; Rock Island, 55⅜; Galena, 69 bid; Illinois Central, 65@65⅛. Erie Common shares left off 34⅛@⅜; Preferred, 58⅜@⅝.

At auction this afternoon, the following sales of Stocks were made by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois:

$10,000 Illinois 6s, 1862	88½
10,000 Illinois 6s, 1877	90¼@90⅝
16,500 Illinois war loan	88⅝@89¼
688 Illinois Internal Imp.	92⅝

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	86½	Mercantile	96
Manhattan	119	American Exchange	85
Mechanics'	95	Bank of the Republic	87
Union	90	Bank of N. America	75
City	109	Irving	61
Phenix	89	Metropolitan	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	104	East River	75
National	87	Market	80
Merchants' Ex.	75	Nassau	85
State of New-York	80	Shoe and Leather	83
Commerce	86	Corn Exchange	87
Commerce, Sc. St'k	85	Continental	73½
Mechanics' Asso'n	76	Commonwealth	72
Broadway	119	Park	94
Ocean	68	Manuf. & Merchants'	80

The Railway Mortgages are higher on nearly all descriptions to-day, and in some cases the advance is 2@3 ℔ cent. The Market on this part of the official list is the strongest yet reported for eighteen months past.

N. Y. Cen. 6s	98	North Ind. Gosh. L. '68	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s Real Est.	91	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subsc'n.	90½	Pacific R. 7s, guar. by M.	45
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	94
Erie firsts, '68	107	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	91¾
Erie seconds, Ext. '64	100	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ℔ c., '70	50½
Erie seconds, '79	103½	Ch. & N. W. s. f.	87½
Erie thirds, '83	96½	Ch. & N. W. ists. 2d ser.	46½
Erie fourths, '80	86	Ch. & N. W. seconds	17½
Erie fifths, '88	76	Han. & St. J. firsts	36
B., N. Y. & E. firsts '77	81	Gal. & Chi. firsts	100
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	100
Hudson convert. '67	77¾	L. E. & Wab. firsts	77
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '68	95	Del. Lack. & W. 2ds	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69.72	100	Lack. & West. bds	98
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	102	Tol. & Wabash firsts	77
C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ cs. firsts	99	Cle. P. & Ashtabula	120
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	91	M. & Pr. Du Ch. 1st pfs.	77
North. Ind. sec. issue	90	M. & Pr. Cu Ch. 2d	66

The following will show the Earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway Company for the last four months compared with the three preceding years:

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
October	$456,256	$465,958	$587,242	$722,362
November	436,898	536,608	561,448	734,826
December	392,292	414,764	412,722	708,136
January	304,707	351,453	407,949	695,616
Total 4 mo's.	$1,590,153	$1,768,783	$1,969,361	$2,860,940

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were, $348,010, including $103,000 for Customs; payments, $618,672; balance this afternoon, $4,585,112.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Feb. 22.	LOANS. Feb. 15.	SPECIE. Feb. 22.	SPECIE. Feb. 15.
Bk. of New-York	5,476,840	5,431,250	1,087,190	1,010,944
Manhattan Co.	5,380,939	5,653,492	1,834,781	1,816,266
Merchants' Bank	5,940,131	5,736,035	1,378,969	1,390,324
Mechanics' Bank	4,150,691	4,224,529	557,374	555,568
Union Bank	2,879,497	2,944,149	1,090,258	930,048
Bank of America	6,963,211	6,913,821	737,909	702,554
Phenix Bank	3,599,729	3,844,661	533,788	603,862
City Bank	2,884,568	3,003,600	1,375,977	1,296,765
Tradesmen's Bank	1,746,583	1,778,313	187,750	180,717
Fulton Bank	1,642,678	1,635,083	381,081	385,525
Chemical Bank	2,167,316	2,287,542	2,426,964	2,373,875
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,910,996	1,938,024	195,068	193,149
National Bank	2,268,773	2,311,668	410,294	396,811
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,896,920	1,882,408	222,715	222,838
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,183,992	1,178,563	164,341	166,530
Greenwich Bank	431,952	482,512	417,662	420,039
Leather Man. Bk.	1,696,163	1,824,144	743,936	595,011
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,248,929	1,298,870	276,171	280,538
Bk. St. New-York	4,608,119	4,840,623	823,768	653,290
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,370,928	7,590,835	2,060,810	1,938,965
Bk. of Commerce	15,232,207	15,405,343	1,354,070	1,347,018
Broadway Bank	3,885,182	4,144,919	1,713,392	2,942,651
Ocean Bank	1,919,960	1,907,841	222,946	214,840
Mercantile Bank	3,141,156	3,117,317	495,911	479,348
Pacific Bank	1,060,127	1,089,901	219,226	219,671
Bank of Republic	4,568,425	4,785,049	835,841	718,764
Chatham Bank	675,241	732,956	103,974	106,426
People's Bank	680,004	690,807	93,574	94,167
Bank of N. Am.	2,221,094	2,207,306	231,852	226,955
Hanover Bank	1,729,359	1,714,698	155,741	155,423
Irving Bank	710,727	710,535	83,048	84,752
Metropolitan Bk.	7,669,027	7,777,372	1,464,050	1,438,749
Citizen's Bank	812,881	829,191	144,693	141,629
Nassau Bank	1,993,905	1,937,633	290,028	289,894
Market Bank	1,527,889	1,524,592	220,080	220,350
St. Nicholas Bank	1,272,999	1,327,730	150,910	139,807
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,725,079	2,485,384	234,660	240,836
Corn Exch. Bank	1,966,417	1,890,364	304,091	311,046
Continental Bank	3,463,903	3,485,218	341,510	323,866
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,602,468	1,596,391	196,259	174,087
Oriental Bank	594,937	600,524	101,572	101,786
Marine Bank	1,181,715	1,248,836	162,096	165,908
Atlantic Bank	789,079	806,293	97,966	97,176
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,645,678	2,739,224	301,581	294,072
Park Bank	5,747,744	5,843,650	1,619,870	1,562,091
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	921,500	892,660	157,332	157,097
Grocers' Bank	511,294	510,617	67,967	67,825
North River Bank	539,624	561,372	91,049	90,801
East River Bank	311,696	347,748	48,650	46,448
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	981,535	983,378	218,263	199,784
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	394,811	381,467	89,391	88,385
N. Y. Exch. Bank	323,788	326,874	46,118	33,880
Bull's Head Bank	369,503	392,977	61,025	62,337
N. Y. County Bank	298,147	297,876	53,480	53,660
Total	139,950,958	141,994,192	$28,875,992	$28,114,148
	Decrease	$2,043,234	Increase	$761,844

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 22.	CIRCULATION. Feb. 15.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. Feb. 15.
Bk. of New-York	279,906	294,087	4,243,047	4,029,869
Manhattan Co.	142,307	146,319	5,458,881	5,533,005
Merchants' Bank	106,609	117,119	4,249,770	4,056,030
Mechanics' Bank	187,311	195,715	3,102,476	3,218,011
Union Bank	103,454	112,704	2,236,463	2,183,557
Bank of America	66,675	70,318	5,687,180	5,704,033
Phenix Bank	76,904	80,215	2,644,547	2,905,331
City Bank	......	......	3,339,350	3,442,376
Tradesmen's Bank	127,127	132,112	1,114,180	1,135,924
Fulton Bank	117,298	125,132	1,540,203	1,503,658
Chemical Bank	184,164	194,969	4,703,341	4,763,816
Merch. Exch. Bk.	80,694	85,411	1,099,510	1,095,066
National Bank	73,318	78,788	1,361,236	1,376,639
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	175,692	179,521	1,038,669	1,068,640
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	128,239	158,342	575,117	894,685
Greenwich Bank	56,546	60,447	611,523	684,132
Leather Man. Bk.	81,812	87,258	1,522,181	1,549,490
Seventh Ward Bk.	91,177	90,632	906,273	857,265
Bk. St. New-York	103,307	107,225	3,577,266	3,661,618
Am. Exchange Bk.	98,226	102,977	5,616,087	5,713,115
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,717,884	6,381,783
Broadway Bank	172,515	181,377	4,953,882	5,472,174
Ocean Bank	52,839	55,973	1,159,439	1,122,045
Mercantile Bank	7,601	7,676	2,659,970	2,670,289
Pacific Bank	106,700	112,288	954,639	970,353
Bank of Republic	110,200	116,678	3,592,774	3,626,130
Chatham Bank	52,898	57,945	479,277	485,436
People's Bank	57,262	61,330	577,576	568,397
Bank of N. Am.	55,716	56,387	1,780,309	1,725,060
Hanover Bank	47,027	50,132	947,166	908,123
Irving Bank	82,271	86,158	456,287	461,950
Metropolitan Bk.	160,912	169,062	6,090,406	6,122,639
Citizen's Bank	103,988	109,478	606,256	632,725
Nassau Bank	74,209	78,750	1,507,391	1,349,330
Market Bank	148,063	155,896	1,044,195	999,233
St. Nicholas Bank	68,411	72,540	713,350	716,293
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	194,768	187,536	1,668,967	1,507,698
Corn Exch. Bank	167,068	169,562	1,114,265	1,154,973
Continental Bank	118,236	125,366	2,418,234	2,358,390
Bk. of Commw'lth	266,826	283,905	1,228,248	1,184,394
Oriental Bank	58,161	60,872	437,964	390,316
Marine Bank	100,992	107,295	952,606	970,285
Atlantic Bank	92,710	95,074	396,502	379,550
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	101,920	107,415	2,249,680	2,341,392
Park Bank	135,730	147,035	6,666,474	6,812,712
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	50,411	53,716	716,069	679,524
Grocers' Bank	30,897	32,811	375,545	355,616
North River Bank	48,718	51,198	441,940	438,286
East River Bank	102,252	101,239	227,145	264,491
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	75,670	83,767	683,965	723,555
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	91,128	98,189	286,781	277,354
N. Y. Exch. Bank	94,139	94,582	287,408	267,750
Bull's Head Bank	113,338	115,362	398,185	419,900
N. Y. County Bank	63,467	63,852	259,837	264,101
Total	$5,489,496	$5,762,506	109,079,076	110,430,475
	Decrease	$273,010	Decrease	$1,351,399

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since noon on Friday last, have been: 172 bbls. Ashes, 25,382 bbls. Flour, 165 bbls. and 2,917 bags Corn Meal, 13,208 bushels Wheat, 46,788 bushels Corn, 10,843 bushels Rye, 3,433 bushels Barley, 17,014 bushels Oats, 7,603 bushels Malt, 15,111 pkgs. Provisions, and 3,991 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were limited, at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues in active request, at very full prices; the total sales, since Friday morning, (including 9,300 bags reported in our last,) amount to 11,260 bags, at 18¼c.@21c. ℔ lb., the market closing buoyantly.

COTTON—Is dull, and prices are quite nominal.

BAGGING—Sales, 1,200 bales Gunny Bagging, part at 14¼c. ℔ yard.

FRUIT—Raisins have been freely purchased by speculators, but on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled, to-day. Low grades of State have been freely offered at reduced prices, yet have not been in much request. Shipping brands of Ohio have been in light supply and fair demand, at steady rates. Trade brands have been pretty actively inquired for, at former quotations. The reported sales since our last amount to 10,350 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 45@$5 60; Inferior to choice extra State at $5 70@$5 90—chiefly at $5 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 70@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 75@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 @$6 10, chiefly at $6 05@6 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 45@ 5 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 15@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 15@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 10@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6@$6 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 45@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and depressed, including superfine at $5 45@$5 55; extra at $5 70@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$1 90 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull, and prices have been somewhat nominal to-day. Sales have been confined to 16,250 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 33; White Indiana at $1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) in store, at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 38; Amber Jersey at $1 44@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy; sales have been made of 17,200 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 59c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 65c.@66c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western, at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 39c.@40c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 4,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of 6,100 bushels State at 80c.@84c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at from 75c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at former prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@23c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been quite dull to-day; rates unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—The private transactions to day were limited, having been confined to small lots of common Resin at $5 12½ ℔ 310 lbs., and 370 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part at $1 15 ℔ gallon. Sales by auction, (a prize cargo,) on account of Government, 411 bbls. Resin at $7 50@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs., 140 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $7 29½ ℔ 280 lbs., and 1,191 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at $1 07@$1 15 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good demand at full prices. Sales, since Friday, 2,850 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Mess; $14 50 for do., for future delivery; $14 for Prime Mess; $10@$10 25 for new Prime, ℔ bbl.; Dressed Hogs, 5c.@5¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are inquired for at 5c.@6c. for Hams; 4c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in demand and is steady; sales 450 boxes, part to arrive, at 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is less buoyant; sales, 1,140 tierces and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates; sales, since our last, 300 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State ℔ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Holders exhibit more firmness to-day, though the market is not very active. Sales 230 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made to-day of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Limited engagements were reported, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7¾d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7½d., ℔ bushel; Cotton, (400 bales,) at ¼d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 25s., and by steamer, 40s.@45s.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Butter, 30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Petroleum, 8s.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Havre—Flour, 65c.@70c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 16c.@18c. ℔ bushel.

Real Estate Sales—FEB. 24.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot on west side 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts	$5,300
House and lot on west side 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., adjoining	6,200

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243,—113, 203,—113, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 173, 43,—33, 83, 23, 103,—63, 143, 33,—13, 113, 43, 183, 183,—243, 163, 203.

T. H.—WRITE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, AND give me instructions how to proceed. O.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROF. ADRIEN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PERP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 863 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish this morning the gratifying announcement that Colonels WOOD, LEE, and COOSWELL, together with a number of others lately held as prisoners in the rebel States, have been released, and yesterday arrived in Baltimore from Fortress Monroe. They bring with them important intelligence from the rebels, which is given in our dispatches. Col. LEE states, on the authority of a distinguished officer of the rebel Govment, that official dispatches had been received in Richmond announcing the fall of Nashville. There appears to be little doubt that that important City is now in our possession, and that we thus now have command of all the railroad lines communicating with the great Southwest, from which so large a share of the rebel supplies have been drawn. Col. WOOD was allowed the privilege of witnessing the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of JEFF. DAVIS on Saturday, and according to his representations it must have been a sorry spectacle. No enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion, and hardly a cheer was raised. On Friday, the day preceding the inauguration, the Richmond *Whig* published a bitter article against the Davis Administration, in which it was denounced as the most lamentable failure in history, and declared in advance that the inauguration pageant would be a bitter mockery, and *miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people.*

The report of the fall of Nashville is confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, received late last night. The city is stated to have been occupied by Gen. BUELL'S army, and this statement is accompanied by the important announcement that Gov. HARRIS has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction had occurred among the people. The sight of the Stars and Stripes has no doubt done them good.

A Union man, who left Nashville on the day following the fall of Fort Donelson, represents the state of excitement there as being unparalleled. A perfect panic reigned throughout the whole city. The streets were thronged with people wild with excitement. Leading rebels were making speeches from store-goods boxes, from the street corners, to the excited populace, stating that the "Federals" were upon them, the city was defenceless, and appealing to every man who had any species of fire-arms, to rally to the defence of the place. He says that these appeals had but very little effect, and there seemed to be little, if any, system about anything that looked to resistance. During the confusion, he made good his escape to Munfordsville.

Intelligence has reached Paris, Ky., that the National forces took possession of Cumberland Gap, without meeting with the least resistance, and that the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and Sixteenth Ohio are at the Gap, while the two Tennessee Regiments have passed into Tennessee.

We again hear from the Burnside Expedition through the rebels. A dispatch from Suffolk, Va., announces the arrival there from Winton, of a rebel officer, with the intelligence that a battery of which he had command, had been shelled out on the 20th by our gunboats, seven in number, which had passed up the Chowan River, in the direction of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Another dispatch, dated Norfolk, states that a large number of troops accompanied the gunboats, and that the town of Winton was burnt by them. The rebel troops retired to Murfreesboro. Winton, it will be recollected, is only about fifteen miles from the railroad.

On the strength of a lying dispatch from ALBERT PIKE, the rebels at Richmond, at last accounts, were rejoicing over the battle between PRICE and CURTIS at Sugar Creek, as a rebel victory. They will find out that ALBERT PIKE is very bad authority.

Gen. WOOL on Sunday morning proceeded from Fortress Monroe up to Craney Island, where he had an interview with HOWELL COBB, relative to a general exchange of prisoners. The result of the interview is not stated.

The work of laying a telegraphic cable across the Chesapeake Bay, to connect Fortress Monroe with Washington and the North, was commenced on Sunday afternoon.

Between the 19th of January and the 19th of February the following record has been carved by the National army and navy:—Battle of Mill Springs; battle of Fort Henry; battle of Roanoke Island; capture of Edenton, Hertford, and Elizabeth City, North Carolina; occupation of Springfield, Mo., and Bowling Green and Russellville, Ky.; capture of Fort Donelson; capture of Clarksville; capture of Cumberland Gap, and capture of Nashville. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was killed, and Gens. LLOYD TILGHMAN, S. B. BUCKER, BUSHROD JOHNSON and EDWARD PRICE captured; beside a score or two of Colonels, commissioned officers by the hundred, and privates by the thousand. Between twenty and thirty thousand small arms have been taken or destroyed, nearly two hundred cannon captured, over four thousand horses and mules, and immense quantities of commissary stores and camp equipage seized. All the rebel gunboats in Pamlico Sound and on the Tennessee River have been destroyed, and a number of valuable prizes captured by the blockading fleet. That will do for one month.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, a bill was introduced to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to issue scrip. A memorial from the ship-owners of New-York, asking for a prohibition of the exportation of ship-timber, was presented by Mr. KING. The joint resolution providing for the payment of certain railroads in Missouri for transportation services, was debated at considerable length.

In the House, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, offered a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Gens. HALLECK and GRANT for planning the recent movements within their respective divisions, and to them and to their officers and men for achieving the glorious victories in which these movements resulted. Mr. CONKLING asked that the resolution lie over for the present. Mr. COX, of Ohio, in order that no mistake should be made by giving credit where credit was not due, moved that the subject be referred to the Military Committee. The resolution after considerable debate, finally took that direction. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, made a speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

GENERAL NEWS.

A northwest gale of great severity prevailed in this City and over a large extent of country last night, and in some localities did a great deal of damage. Many vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors, and some sustained considerable injuries from chafing, but we have heard of no very serious casualties among them. In Brooklyn the damage was greater than in this City. A portion of the roof of the City Hospital was blown off, and other buildings in exposed situations were more or less injured. In Washington, too, the gale was unusually severe, and several buildings were unroofed. Telegraphing was much interfered with—all the direct lines to the West being cut off, and only one line working to the South.

A very interesting lecture on *The City of Washington during the Rebellion*, was delivered by Rev. Dr. C. M. BUTLER, before a large audience, last evening, at the rooms of the Historical Society. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close of his address received the thanks of the Society.

Neither branch of the Common Council had a quorum last evening. Many of the members of both Boards are interested in the Fire Department, the election of Assistant Engineers coming off last evening, and in the Board of Councilmen one member at least (Mr. PRICE) was a candidate for election, a special meeting of the latter Board will probably be called at an early day to consider the tax bill.

There was a large business in Stocks yesterday, including a further rapid advance in the State, Railway and National Bonds. Gold fell off to 103¾@103½. Exchange 114@114¼.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were in fair demand, and prices were firm. An active inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, and also for Whisky, the latter at easier rates. Sugars were held with more confidence, but were only moderately dealt in. Cotton was dull and nominal. The Freight engagements included 400 bales Cotton for Liverpool, at ⅛d.@¼d. ₰ lb. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Glad Tidings from Tennessee.

Our latest information from Nashville this morning comes through Richmond. Col. LEE, of Massachusetts, a returned prisoner, who reached Fortress Monroe on Sunday, reports that a rebel officer of distinction at Richmond told him on Saturday afternoon, as he was about to leave for home, that official information had been received *of the surrender of the city of Nashville to the National forces.* We see no reason to discredit this report, certainly none in the high character of our Fortress Monroe informant. And, independent of his news, we have had for a day, information of the movements of the National divisions of BUELL and HALLECK, and of the state of popular sentiment at Clarksville and Nashville, confirmatory of the extreme probability of the peaceable occupation of the city, on the arrival of either or part of both divisions. Gen. MITCHELL'S column passed rapidly on from Bowling Green, and was within thirty miles of Nashville as early as Tuesday last. Several of FOOTE'S gunboats were at Clarksville on Friday, when the Cumberland was rising fast, and there would be no difficulty in making Nashville in a few hours, the distance by water being but sixty miles. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated from Cairo on Thursday, states that white flags were flying at Nashville as well as Clarksville, and that Gen. GRANT had been invited to occupy both places. Another account represents that the citizens had protested warmly against the destruction of the railroad, on the north side of the river, or the valuable bridges at Nashville.

But a still later dispatch dated from St. Louis, as late as yesterday, settles, beyond reasonable doubt, the whole question. It is to the effect that Gen. BUELL'S *forces occupy Nashville; that* Gov. HARRIS *has called in all the Tennessee troops, and that a strong reaction has occurred among the people.*

Thus ends this wicked rebellion in Tennessee. The State Legislature has only to repeal its own act of separation from the General Government of June last, and with this repeal the whole mass of unconstitutional legislation since will fall to the ground. The troops of the State already called back to their homes will resume their accustomed occupations, *and as loyal citizens of a Union from which they were unwillingly alienated* by Gov. HARRIS and other unprincipled tools of the Richmond conspirators, last Summer.

TENNESSEE is the first of the eleven Confederate States to be reclaimed from this mad conspiracy. It is eminently proper and fortunate that she should take this lead. From her old political traditions, we most heartily rejoice in this redemption; and if anything could heighten the pleasure with which the whole country, North and West, will welcome her people back to kindly fellowship, it would be the circumstance recorded this morning, that her beautiful capital has been spared the horrors of battle and destruction, by peaceful occupation.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR.—A remarkable letter from the Secretary of War, which we published lately, very properly ascribes the merit of the several victories which have latterly gladdened the popular heart to the generalship of the leaders and the gallantry of the soldiers who won them. This is, of course, just, but a much more prompt and manly dispensation of justice than the public is used to. There were those occupying prominent positions in the Government last Summer, who are reputed to have urged a vote of censure against the brave LYON, because, by his rapidity in advance of orders, he was forestalling a credit and popularity resulting from success which should properly belong to the authorities at Washington. To have exorcised this demon of jealousy is a wholesome victory in itself. The Administration can now well afford to recognize and reward merit wherever it is earned.

But Mr. STANTON is not to be understood as seeking in any wise to detract from those who mapped out the grand scheme of operations, by which the war is to be prosecuted to an end. It is well known that Gen. SCOTT dictated last Spring, the plan of the war, as now put in action. The advance upon Manassas he deplored at the time as a deviation, into which he was driven by popular clamor, but which would always remain as an argument why his plans should not again be modified. And they have only been modified in one particular. In conducting the movements in the West, there was a choice between sending a powerful expedition down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, or up the Cumberland to Nashville. In the expectation that the flotilla would be ready early in the Fall, when the latter stream would only admit vessels of extremely light draft, it was determined to operate directly upon New-Orleans. But the reverse at Bull Run, teaching the lesson of patience and maturer preparation, the Western expedition was postponed until Winter.

Gen. BUELL, in the meantime, had been placed in command in Kentucky, and Gen. HALLECK in Missouri. A letter from our Washington correspondent shows how the attention of those officers was called to the practicability of a voyage up the Cumberland, swollen by Autumnal rains, the importance of securing Nashville as a strategic point of great value, of seizing the armories, arsenals, and stores of the enemy in that city, and while threatening the rear of JOHNSTON'S army, of menacing all the railroad communications in Eastern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Georgia. Memphis, indefensible on the land side, would be open to an attack from our armies, while the rebels would be compelled to evacuate Columbus. It needed only concert of action between BUELL and HALLECK to carry out this variation from Gen. SCOTT'S programme. This concert has been happily obtained, and we are harvesting the splendid fruits. The credit due to Gen. SCOTT, and to the intelligence and patriotic self-abnegation of Gens. HALLECK and BUELL, in this business, Secretary STANTON would be the last to withhold.

Wanted—A Good Postal System.

A bill has just been introduced in Congress, by Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, of Ohio, to effect some improvements in our postal system. We either have a very inconvenient and imperfect Post-office, or the American public are a difficult people to please, and find fault without just cause. To believe in the latter alternative, is evidently absurd. It may be useless to attempt to look into the causes of our unsatisfactory postal arrangements, but wherever the cause may lie, the facts are not creditable to us as a thrifty, ingenious, enterprising and intelligent people. Once in four years a new Postmaster General comes into office, and he is usually as ignorant of the details of the Post-office, as a hardware merchant is of the qualities of bottled beer. He usually—we speak of the past record of several of the late incumbents of that office—sets up a violent opposition to any postal bill that he did not draft with his own hand. And those bills that have been concocted by the head of the Department have usually been unfortunately conspicuous for their inconvenient, undesirable features. A late Postmaster-General procured the passage of the compulsory prepayment enactment, whereby millions of valuable and important letters have been detained and destroyed, to the great loss, suffering and business inconvenience of innocent citizens. Prepayment is good, and every inducement should be used to persuade and make the public prepay their letters, but when there is forgetfulness of payment, loss of the stamp, or theft of the postage-money by a dishonest servant, to have the letter detained or destroyed in consequence of accidental circumstances, is simply atrocious. Every city Postmaster in office sees daily evidences of the cruelty of this compulsory law, and yet no Postmaster-General has, since its passage, made any comment or recommendation respecting it, except to scold the public for their willful disobedience of the law. Pray, may we ask, must people suffer all the inconvenience of the failure and stoppage of important business letters, without any fault whatever—where a stamp falls off, a dishonest or careless boy neglects to put one on, or even if the prepayment is forgotten? We have heard of one well-authenticated case, where a witness' testimony failed from this circumstance—the seizure and stoppage of a letter because it was not prepaid—and the witness dying soon after, a defendant in a lawsuit lost his cause and an estate worth $30,000, in consequence. Then, too, see the wretched circumlocution, false economy, useless labor and loss of time attendant upon the miserable patching which such a foolish postal law requires. A letter is found in a Post-office box without a stamp—as several score are every day found in the New-York Post-office—and forthwith a clerk is set to work to send a letter—part printed and part written—to the person to whom such letter is addressed, informing him of the missive held in quarantine, and that if he will write for it, prepay his postage, and send a stamp of the value of three cents, the epistolary prisoner shall be released, and sent along to glad the heart of the recipient. He writes, and his letter is forwarded. Here two letters are prepared and sent, at an expense of time, paper and ink, and three have to be transported, and for this two postages, or six cents, have been received by the Post-office. The full sum of six cents might have been obtained by simply forwarding the letter in the first place, subject to a double charge for postage, and all without any expense of useless correspondence, any transportation or delivery of two useless letters, and with no inconvenience, delay or loss to either party. Really, we are a great people, and have a vast amount of wisdom at Washington, when such a law disgraces our statute books, simply because one man stupid enough to make it happened unfortunately to be in power.

The people living on New-York Island would pay a million more money annually to the Post-office were our postal system what it should be. As it is, they pay ten per cent. of the postal revenue of the nation. Let all concerned bear in mind that to make our Post-office finances flourishing, the revenue must be stimulated by making the Post-office cheap, efficient, reliable, punctual, rapid and ubiquitous, in those States and communities where the habits of the people are social, commercial and intellectual. Herein we predict great good and a large measure of success for Mr. HUTCHINS' new postal bill, should it become a law. The circumstance that our daily newspapers published at two cents have attained an enormous circulation, which no paper ever has done, at three cents or more, is good circumstantial proof that a uniform two-cent rate of postage must be highly successful. The bill is not perfect; but all its main features are substantially just and correct.

Gentlemen, in Congress and out, all postal reformers who have knowledge, zeal, and an ambition to serve their country and achieve credit for themselves, should put their heads together, and their shoulders to the wheel, to get a good postal law through Congress at the present session. We never needed it so badly. As we must be heavily taxed, we ought to have that great aid and assistant to prosperous trade, a good Post-office. Mr. HUTCHINS' bill would remedy the principal postal inconveniences under which we labor and suffer. Will those whom we elect to frame and pass our laws suffer the disgrace, and prolong the woes of the business community, by allowing the session to glide away without passing a good POSTAL ACT?

The Triumphs of Peace.

It is a rather worn-out saying that in a high state of civilization Peace has its triumphs as well as War. But what shall be said of the solidity and civilization of that State which can accompany victories in war with the triumphs of Peace.

History will record that the American Republic, in the very crisis of its struggle with a gigantic and desperate faction striking at its life, and while dissensions with Europe were hanging threateningly over it, could yet belt this vast Continent with the highest work of peaceful art—the electric telegraph; and dispatch explorers to prepare the way for a more difficult enterprise—the linking America and Asia in one uninterrupted communication by the submarine wire. It will be the duty also of historians to note that during all these fearful struggles for National life, amid disasters and losses, with unknown dangers lowering in the political sky, the quiet and simple works of charity, which are deservedly reckoned by philosophers the highest evidences of a Christian civilization, were moving steadily and successfully on.

We chronicled in yesterday's issue the annual meeting of one of the most important of those Associations, which, amid the clamor of war, are winning the quiet victories of peace. And the truth is, that without the peaceful triumphs, the achievements of war would ultimately be of little value to a Democratic society like ours.

These Associations, whose object it is to raise up the lowest classes, and purify the community of crime and misery, are the coral insects of society, slowly and laboriously laying the broad foundations on which the "island of civilization" is to be raised. Treason and rebellion will beat in vain on its surface, while this solid basis is continually being re-formed below. As the Report of this Association—the Children's Aid Society—wisely says:

"The permanent interest of this nation is in that which tends to raise up the lowest classes. The success of a democratic form of society must depend, in the long run, on the education and Christianization of the masses. Where such immense power is given to the poorest member of the community, they must either be instructed in their duties as citizens, and be imbued with higher principles, or, at such a time as this, our social fabric would rest on a most insecure basis. Therefore it is that now, even during the din of civil war, and the heroic efforts of the nation to maintain the Government and execute the laws, we feel it right to call the public attention again to those quiet and simple methods of charity, which are slowly laying the solid foundations of the structure so rudely assailed. Whatever be the result of this struggle, our National unity and permanency will depend on the virtue and intelligence of the great underlying masses of society—those classes in which this Association especially labors."

The object of this Society, as is well known, is to care for the most neglected class in the City—the street-wandering and houseless children, the newsboys, match-sellers, street-sweepers, boot-blacks, and all other little vagrant begging or laboring boys and girls. Their efforts are directed to instruct, reform or transplant these little "Arabs of the street." With respect to one class—the newsboys—this association seems to have gone on the principle that the best charity is that which teaches any one to help himself, and accordingly they require in their "Newsboys' Lodging-house," that every little homeless fellow should, if he can, support himself. When he enters and applies for a bed, he understands that he pays for what he gets, like any other independent traveler. His "bill"—always paid in advance—is four cents for a bed and four cents for supper, and one cent for his own trunk and key. He retires to rest with the proud consciousness of an independent American citizen.

As, possibly, like most of his fellow-countrymen, he may have a strong tendency to spend all that he earns and rather more, he is invited by a high rate of interest ("five per cent. a month") to deposit his savings in the Newsboys' Bank, and, before he understands the process, he finds himself with quite a capital and enjoying the consciousness of property. From these beginnings, to the abandonment of gambling and lottery, and to reaching the dignity of a "speculator," or buyer of newspapers by the large quantity, is a rapid journey. Beyond this he becomes like other self-made members of the American community, and, as the Society's records show, usually succeeds in whatever he undertakes.

It appears from the Report that over sixty of the graduates of this institution are now in the army, and it is stated by the Treasurer of the Society that some four hundred of the street boys sent away by the Association during the last few years are now repaying this community their kindness in fighting for our Government in the Western armies.

During the past year 32,954 lodgings were furnished to 3,875 different boys; 16,873 meals were supplied, of which the most were given gratuitously to destitute boys; 2,790 free Sunday dinners were supplied; 5,000 articles of clothing were distributed among them, and 385 boys saved in the "Bank" $1,376 59. One of the most interesting features of the Lodging-house is, that the boys themselves paid $1,138 88 toward its expenses.

The great work which the Society is doing, in transplanting the poor children of the City to Western homes, has been continued with vigor even in this year of civil war. Of these, 884 have been sent out; of whom 406 were placed in Indiana; 219 in Ohio, and the others in various States. The whole number sent out since the foundation of the Society, in 1853, is 4,762.

The cost of sending them is thus ascertained:

"The gross amount paid for the expenses of the Society, as already stated, is	$13,963 98
Deduct, paid for Newsboys' Lodging-house, the Italian School, Hamersley-street Mission Room, and donations to several Industrial Schools, say	3,886 68
Leaving amount expended on emigration	$10,077 30

The total number of children sent away, the past year, is 884, at an aggregate cost of $10,077 30, or an average cost to each child of $11 40.

It thus appears that any one disposed to lend a helping hand in this direction, can, by the contribution of $50, secure a good home for four children; and make, so far as human agency can make, good, honest, worthy men out of as many poor, tempted, unfortunate boys! Who, that can do so much so cheaply, will dare to take the responsibility of refusing or neglecting to do it!"

Beside these important branches of charity, there are connected with the society eight schools, with 1,023 pupils—the poorest children—who are being educated, clothed, and in part, fed; one being a school for Italian children, another for German, and the others for poor boys and girls of any nationality.

The most remarkable thing about this large work of charity, carried on during so many public disturbances, is the cheapness of its machinery. The whole expenses of the Society during the past year were only about $15,700—a cost which, considering the results accomplished, and the usual expenses of charitable institutions, is without a parallel for cheapness and economy.

We trust that these works of charity, so creditable to our civilization, may continue on as successfully through the succeeding years of tranquillity as they have done through this year of disturbance, and that such triumphs of peace may hereafter eclipse the triumphs of war.

FIRING THE SOUTHERN HEART—BURNSIDE AT WORK.—The Richmond journals, in reporting the capture of Winton last Thursday, by a detachment of BURNSIDE'S command, affirm that the "Yankees landed and *burnt the town.*" Everybody at the North will immediately recognize that the statement, in its latter part, is a lie on its face. Such falsehoods are manufactured—the only branch of manufactures that prospers with the Confederates—by the wholesale at Richmond, under the immediate eye of the rebel authorities.

To be sure the announcement of burnt and captured towns is not exactly the best of news; but such fabrications are supposed to serve their purpose in "firing the Southern heart;" though one would imagine that the game by this time was pretty well played out. What the facts of the case may be with regard to the capture of Winton we have yet to learn, as the announcement by the Richmond paper is the first tidings we have had of the movement; but if Winton be "in ashes," as they say, we venture to affirm it was not of Gen. BURNSIDE'S doing. The spirit in which that commander works is sufficiently revealed in his address to his troops on the eve of the battle of Roanoke, in which he said: "On the march of the army, all unnecessary injury to houses, barns, fences, and other property, *will be carefully avoided*, and in all cases the laws of civilized warfare will be strictly observed. *Wounded* (rebel) *soldiers will be treated with every care and attention, and neither they nor prisoners must be insulted or annoyed by word or act.*" Such is the humane and generous rule laid down by the Commander of the North Carolina Expedition, but the Richmond editors would probably be very careful before they published it. If Winton has really been burnt it has undoubtedly been the act of the rebel soldiery themselves. But the probability is that there has been no burning at all, and that the report was, as we have said, simply made for its "moral" effect on the immoral cause. In the meantime, the possession of Winton shows that BURNSIDE is not idle. While awaiting the reinforcements that have been and are being sent to him, he is keeping his gunboats in practice. Winton lies up the Chowan River, and though not a place of any importance in itself, its possession is of very great value as indicating the line in which BURNSIDE intends operating. For Winton is within twenty miles of the Railroad (Seaboard and Roanoke) whose prime importance, in connection with Norfolk, we have already repeatedly indicated. The very fact that BURNSIDE has awaited reinforcements, shows that he intends the next blow he strikes shall be one that means something.

A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.—M. HAUTEFEUILLE, the leading French authority on international law, publishes in the present number of the *Revue Contemporaine* a very remarkable paper on the rights of neutrals, that is noticeable for its hostile tone toward England, which he accuses of arbitrarily taking her own interests as the supreme law. He urges the meeting of a Congress to settle the rights of belligerents at sea, and the formation of a league of armed neutrality, to protect the commerce of neutrals in the event of a maritime war. His plan is to form a coalition of armed neutrality, similar to those of 1669 and 1780, of which France is to be the head. Around her, he urges, will flock all other naval nations, which, thus united, will form an aggregate sufficiently formidable to counterbalance the naval superiority of any belligerents. The maritime equilibrium so important for the repose and freedom of the world, will thus be established. Formed in anticipation of war, it will subsist in time of peace, and become a lasting element in the international relations of civilized peoples. England, he reasons, could not, more than any other nation, take offence at the formation of the league of armed neutrality. If she intends to respect the general law of nations, the union of neutrals cannot, he thinks, give her the slightest umbrage. The association cannot, and will not require anything but the strict fulfillment of the well-known duties of belligerents—of the rules of international jurisprudence. In the event of meeting with unjust pretensions on the part of any nation, it would be an additional reason for the union of all isolated forces against the common enemy.

The United States can, of course, enter into no such "entangling alliance" as is proposed in such a coalition. But the proposition for a general Congress for the revision of the maritime code raises a question in which we are directly interested. Indeed, Mr. SEWARD, in his diplomatic correspondence in respect to the *Trent* affair, has taken occasion to express to the various Cabinets of Europe the extreme desirability of such a revision. We do not know that the Imperial Government really intends carrying out this suggestion; but when we consider the authority which attaches to M. HAUTEFEUILLE, and remember the connection of the *Revue Contemporaine* with the French Government, there may be some truth in the statement that this able paper is intended as a feeler, and there may be some foundation as the report whispered in the European journals that the Emperor intends taking the initiative of a Congress to settle the rights of neutrals.

THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.—There is no doubt that the great rebel victory in Arkansas of which ALBERT PIKE telegraphs to JEFF. DAVIS, is the affair of the 18th at Sugar Creek, concerning which Gen. HALLECK sent a brief report five days ago. It appears that PRICE, on his last retreat from Springfield, took the Southwestern road, (the United States Mail route,) and fled toward the Ozark Mountains and the Indian Territory. On his way he was reinforced by five thousand of the rebels lately under BEN. MCCULLOCH, and, if ALBERT PIKE was at the fight, probably also by some Indian rebels. He continued in his retreat, however, until he got as far as the Sugar Creek crossing, in Benton County, Arkansas, where he was overtaken by the pursuing column under Gen. CURTIS, and according to Gen. HALLECK'S official dispatch, was defeated, and again started on his flight, away among the mountains. An evidence of the rout is, that many of the rebels were taken prisoners, and many of the arms which they threw away in their flight were taken by our men. PIKE, on the other hand, gives no details of the action, but simply says that in it the Nationals lost seven hundred men and the rebels one hundred; and he closes with the announcement: "We have gained *another* great victory." Probably they have gained another victory of the kind of which they have been enjoying so many lately—one of the style of which BUCKNER boasted at Donelson when he surrendered unconditionally all his men, with the remark that the "Confederate arms had achieved a brilliant success." We shall, doubtless, receive the official report of the action from Gen. CURTIS in a day or two. In the meantime, if PRICE and PIKE did triumph so remarkably, it is somewhat singular that they still continue flying southward with all their might.

THE DARK DAY AT RICHMOND.—If the solemn farce of inauguration at Richmond, which desecrated the Birthday of WASHINGTON, had been suddenly arrested by the appearance of a National army, we doubt whether the dismay and grief of the chief participants would have been greater than they really were, on the occasion, by the bursting of the storm from another quarter. It seems altogether probable that at the very hour appointed for the "ceremonies," the President-elect was apprised by telegraph of the occupation of the Capital of Tennessee by Gen. BUELL'S forces, and the disbanding of the rebel troops throughout that important department of the so-called Confederacy. His game, for a permanent Government, was up before it was fairly entered upon. His control, his power, and all but the empty shadow of authority were struck down the day before they were to throw off their provisional character. Even the Richmond Press could not be kept longer in subjection, for this single day, if only for the *éclat* of the thing. The affair came off shabbily, after all. The sublimity of the bursting storm was lost upon the scene, because of the indecorous taunts of the Richmond *Whig* that the whole pageant of the morrow was to be "*a bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people!*" "An old man with a young wife—a child with a bauble," (adds that disenthralled and disenchanted journal,) "are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly." The funeral baked meats coldly furnished forth the marriage feast, and after this mockery came the impious proclamation of fasting and prayer!

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamer *Jackson*, having had her valves repaired, has left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and, together with the steamers, *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Forbes*, sailed for the rendevous of Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet.

The sloop-of-war *Dacotah* was to have been put into commission yesterday, but, owing to the stormy state of the weather, the ceremony was postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

The steamer *Massachusetts* hauled into the wharf yesterday, and will be floated into the Dry Dock for repairs as soon as there is room for her.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was floated into the Dry Dock to receive her propeller and be coppered, &c.

The gunboat *Cayuga* has been towed into the stream to receive her powder. She will sail in a few days.

Preparations are being made for the construction of another sloop-of-war, in the ship-house where the *Adirondack* was built. It is reported in the yard that the new one will be forty feet longer than the *Adirondack*, just launched.

A new bow anchor and chain was sent down to the frigate *St. Lawrence*, yesterday, at anchor in the stream, and the old ones turned into the Navy-yard.

A new steam cooking apparatus, capable of cooking rations for fifteen hundred men, is being fitted up on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, by Mr. GODFREY, of this City. It will cause a saving of twenty per cent. in the rations, and is highly approved of by Capt. MEAD.

The United States gunboat *Saginaw*, Commander SCHENCK, the only United States war vessel on the East India and China Station, has been docked in Whampoa, and condemned, her frame and timbers being quite rotten. Her machinery, however, is in good condition, and will do for another vessel. Her officers and crew are expected to go to San Francisco. The *Saginaw* was built of laurel, in California, about two years ago, at a cost of $220,000.

The steam frigate *San Jacinto* has been refitted at the Charlestown Navy-yard, since she captured the rebel emissaries, and will be put into commission to-day, with the following list of officers:

Captain, William Rencken dorff; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, R. Chandler; Lieutenant, B. P. Smith; Surgeon, John A. Lockwood; Paymaster, Thomas C. Masters; Chief Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Assistant Surgeon, George D. Slocum; Acting Masters, Henry J. Coop, S. Withington and D. G. Ritchie; Lieutenants of Marines, L. L. Dawson and Robert Kidd; Second Assistant Engineers, R. C. McIlvaine, George W. Hall and Henry S. Davids; Third Assistants, Edwin Wells, Henry W. Scott, Edward Lincoln and Nathan P. Towne; Acting Master's Mates, Thomas Smith, J. D. Weed, A. H. Fuller and J. D. Howland; Paymaster's Clerk, Philip T. Roache; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Walke; Gunner, C. A. Stephenson; Boatswain, John Harley; Carpenter, John F. Leighton; Sailmaker, L. B. Wakeman.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Board of Colonization, of Philadelphia, asking for the recognition of the independence of Hayti.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Paul to Lake Superior.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) introduced a bill to authorize the corporation of Georgetown to issue scrip. Referred.

Mr. WILMOT thought that the Senate should act on the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. That covers the whole ground. The Senate would be more derelict in its duty than any other body of men, if it adjourned without abolishing Slavery in the District.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.) presented a memorial from ship-owners and builders of New-York, stating that there was great scarcity in ship timber, owing to large orders from abroad, and asking Congress that the exportation of ship timber be prohibited during the war.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) the joint resolution in relation to certain railroads in Missouri was taken up.

The resolution provides that the Secretary of War pay the St. Joseph and Hannibal and Pacific Railroad for transportation, etc., the roads having originally received grants of land, for which it was agreed to transport troops and munitions of war, etc., for the United States.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution as special legislation, and so opening the door to an immense amount of claims.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) contended that the lands actually realised but a small amount; that the roads had done an immense amount of transportation for the Government, and that the companies had no money to go on any further. Unless the companies were helped by the Government the lands were likely to revert to the Government again for the companies will not be able to finish the road, on which condition the grant of lands was made.

NOTE.—At the latest advices from Washington, the Senate was still engaged in discussing the Missouri Railroad bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby presented to Maj.-Gens. HALLECK and GRANT, for planning the recent movements within their respective divisions, and to both these Generals, as well as to the officers and men under their command, for achieving the glorious victories in which these movements resulted.

Mr. CONKLING said that he merely asked that the resolution should lie over for the present. He desired that the men who earned these honors should wear them, and all the honor to which they are entitled.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) had no objection to the resolution, although it ought to be a little more extended. It was a matter of opinion as to whom the credit of planning these movements belonged. He (COX) thought that the gentleman, (CONKLING,) on a former day, gave the credit of planning the movements to the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. Resolutions of thanks to our officers and men ought to be carefully drawn, so that no one entitled to credit can be excluded. He therefore moved that this subject be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING, in reply, said that he ventured to predict that whenever the history of the war shall come to light, it will turn out that these movements did not originate in Washington, according to the established mode of doing things in the Military Department. To the Generals named, (HALLECK and GRANT,) and to other agencies, elsewhere, are due the credit of the achievements. The victories have not been organized by any one sitting in a room and organizing the victories, but they have been achieved by brave and resolute Generals, having the confidence of their soldiers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) advocated the motion of Mr. COX. There were other brave men than those named deserving of thanks.

Mr. CONKLING further explained, saying that he (CONKLING) had no desire to exclude any person entitled to honorable mention.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) advocated the reference of the resolution. In our exultation we should not do injustice to the General-in-Chief, which the resolution did, though, perhaps, this was not the desire of the mover (CONKLING) of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE did not believe the resolution reflected upon anybody, but he thought it had better be referred for the reasons stated.

The resolution was referred.

The House then passed the Post-office Appropriation bill.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHELLABARGER made a speech in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

[On account of the interruption of telegraphic communication last night, our report of Congressional proceedings is incomplete.—ED. TIMES.]

Iron-Clad Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

Ten millions of dollars is the sum appropriated by Congress for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defence, and for which the Navy Department invites propositions. It has determined to furnish no plans, but to leave the submission of them to the constructors in order to develop the latest genius in designs best calculated for effective purposes, and the Department will make its selections accordingly.

Gordon's Case.

LETTER FROM THE STENOGRAPHER REPORTER OF THE TRIAL.

No. 117 NASSAU-STREET, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

The undersigned, who was professionally employed by both the counsel for the prosecution and the defence to make a stenographic report of the evidence, &c., in the case of NATHANIEL GORDON, has been surprised by the intimation of the prisoner, shortly before execution, that the United States District-Attorney, in addressing the Jury at the trial, promised, in case of a conviction, to intercede with the President in favor of a commutation of the death penalty. Speaking from an examination of the complete report, made by me, of Mr. SMITH's addresses to the Jury, and also from my recollection in the premises, I certify, without hesitation, that the charge made by GORDON is wholly unfounded. No words bearing such a construction were uttered by the District-Attorney. On the contrary, the whole spirit of the prosecution, as I understood it, looked to the death penalty as the punishment required in the case, for an example, to deter others from engaging in the cruelties of the foreign slave-trade.

(Signed) A. F. WARBURTON, Stenographer.

[Mr. WARBURTON's letter contained a quotation from the summing up, in proof of the above statement, which we have omitted.—ED. TIMES.]

A Letter from the Emperor of the French.

From the New-York Ledger.

Having been informed some time since, that a letter from the Emperor of the French had been received by Mr. EVERETT, in acknowledgment of a copy of his speech at the dinner given in Boston to Prince NAPOLEON, we expressed to Mr. E. a wish to be furnished with a copy for our columns. With this request Mr. EVERETT has, with some hesitation, complied, yielding his scruples against its publication to the reflection, that a letter from such a source, and of such a nature, had an interest for the community at large, and was probably written with the expectation that it would appear in print. We give the original of the letter, with a translation:

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO MR. EVERETT.

COMPIEGNE, 24 No'bre, 1861.

MONSIEUR, J'ai lu avec le plus vif interêt le discours que vous avez prononcé au diner auquel assistait S. A. I. le Prince NAPOLEON et dont vous m'avez fait l'envoi. Je suis heureux d'avoir trouvé dans un langage plein de cordialité et de franchise, l'expression animée des sentiments qui unissent depuis tant d'années l'Amérique et la France. J'ai été aussi particulièrement touché du juste hommage rendu au genie du chef de ma famille. Recevez donc mes remercîments sincères et veuillez être mon interprète auprès de vôtre honorable compatriote M. le Docteur HOLMES pour son chant si plein d'inspiration de *Vive la France.* Croyez, monsieur, à ma considération distinguée. NAPOLEON.

Mr. EVERETT, à Boston.

TRANSLATION.

COMPIEGNE, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1861.

SIR: I have read with the most lively interest the discourse pronounced by you at the dinner, at which H. I. H. the Prince NAPOLEON was present, and which you have sent me. I am happy to have found, in a language full of cordiality and frankness, the animated expression of the sentiments by which America and France have been for so many years united. I have also been particularly touched by the just homage rendered to the genius of the chief of my family. Receive, therefore, my sincere thanks, and be pleased to make my acknowledgments to your honorable fellow-citizen, Dr. HOLMES, for his ode, so full of inspiration, of *Vive la France*. Believe, Sir, in my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

AFFAIRS AT NASSAU.

Important Information Regarding the Movements of Rebel Vessels—Running the Blockade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

But little of importance has transpired since I wrote you last. I reported the arrival of the rebel steamer *Carolina*, from Charleston, in my communication per *Karnak*. Her consignees took out a British register for her, and changed her name to *Kate*. She carried away a cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., from the British steamer *Gladiator*, and is reported to have arrived safely at Fernandina, Fla. After changing her colors, she gave the conch secessionists, (without regard to color) a sail round Hog Island, which forms our harbor. I am sorry to say a few of our American visitors, who pretend to be strong Union men, joined the party. Soon after the *Kate* left the harbor, they were visited with a tremendous thunder squall, such as you seldom see except in our tropical climates, which drove them all below, and caused a large portion of them to part with their morning meal. It is described as having been highly interesting, to those who were fortunate enough not to be sea-sick.

There have been several arrivals of small craft from Secessia with turpentine and cotton—one was the notorious privateer schooner *Sallie*. She is about the hardest looking vessel for a privateer I have ever seen. Her cargo was about 100 barrels of Turpentine. One shell from a 32-pounder would place her among the things that were. The pilot-boat *Alert* arrived on the 6th inst. from Charleston, with a cargo of 50 bales of cotton. The Captain told me (supposing I was a Secessionist) that the Union fleet off Savannah could take the city at any time without difficulty, and even if they remained in their present position for any length of time, they would starve the troops out of Fort Pulaski, as all supplies were entirely cut off, and every attempt to send them had failed.

The steamer *Ella Warley* has not yet returned, notwithstanding she has been expected for the last three weeks with cotton for the ship *Eliza Bonsal*, now lying in the harbor waiting for a cargo. I think they are afraid to attempt to run the blockade again, as the Captain told me it was next to an impossibility for a vessel of her size to perform the feat. Should she fall into the hands of our squadron it would prove a heavy loss to her bogus owner here, who is what we style a *r-d headed crab*, about 18 years old, with but little brains and less money.

On Tuesday last the old steamer *Governor Dudley* arrived from Charleston with 400 bales of cotton. The Captain fearing the cotton would go North if sold here, refused to take any price for it. After taking out a British register and changing her name to the *Nellie*, he left for Havana with a Nassau pilot on board to carry him across the Banks. He intends taking a return cargo to Charleston, and expects to be back here in about a month with more cotton. The *Nellie* is an old boat, nearly used up both in hull and machinery. Her speed is not over eight or ten knots, with a full head of steam.

The steamer *Gen. Miramon* arrived here from Havana on the 6th inst., with an assorted cargo, and sailed on the 9th again, with the same cargo for Havana. Her destination from here was Vera Cruz, but the Government refused to clear her for that port. The schooner *Garibaldi*, which I mentioned in my last; schooner *Thomas Perry*, and several other rebel vessels, have cleared from here lately, for St. Johns, N. B., with salt and general cargo. They, unfortunately, lose their way, and invariably bring up in Charleston, Fernandina, or some other Southern port, unless some of our Union gunboats fall in with them, and pilot them into New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The Captain of the *Alert* reports salt worth $7 per bushel in Charleston. He says the Confederate Government seize all they can get, and pay in shinplasters.

The secesh conchs here were highly elated by a rebel report from Charleston of a great battle having been fought at Bowling Green in which the rebels were reported victorious, having cut the National forces to pieces and captured a large portion of them. The news by the *Karnak* has put an end to all their rejoicings.

Several wrecks have occurred at the out islands lately. The British brig *Nyassa*, CAMPBELL master, from Gonaives for Gibralter and orders, was wrecked at Inagua on the 20th ult., with a cargo of 2,200 bags coffee; 800 bags saved dry, 900 badly damaged and 500 lost. The bark *Maryland* was wrecked at the same island on the 30th ult., with a cargo of 4,300 bags coffee, only about 600 bags saved and that badly damaged. The German brig *Alphons*, from Savanilla bound for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, segars, cedar and ivory nuts, was wrecked at Mayaguana on the 30th ult.; a small portion only of her cargo has been saved. The brig *Geo. C. Ross*, RICE master, from Port au Prince for New-York, with coffee, honey and logwood, was wrecked at Long Cay about the middle of last month; all the cargo was saved and sold there. The brig *Ben Dunning* was at Inagua on the 10th, loading salt for New-York.

The steamer *Kate* returned here yesterday from Fernandina, in ballast, to load with part or the rest of the *Gladiator's* cargo. Is there no way this business can be stopped? If the Government would send out half a dozen fast gunboats to cruise along the Banks they would undoubtedly catch some of these vessels. The brig *A. M. Bartlett*, from Boston, with a cargo of hogshead stocks, bound for Sagua La Grande, was wrecked at Abaco on the 5th inst. A small portion of her cargo was saved and brought here. The *Kate* evidently brought bad news from Charleston, as the *Karnak* is detained by H. ADDERLY & Co., to take on board the cotton intended to be sent to England in the ship *Eliza Bonsal*, and the *E. B.* is bending sails and making other preparations for sea. H. ADDERLY & Co. are agents for the *Gladiator* and *Eliza Bonsal*, and, in fact, either agents for or pretended owners of nearly all the secession sailing vessels and steamers that arrive here, notwithstanding they have made a large portion of their money out of Northern wrecks. They aid and abet the South in every possible way, and are more firmly opposed to the North than any other house here. Capt. LOCKWOOD, of the *Kate*, upon being asked what cargo he carried over last voyage, answered, "Food for the North," meaning arms and ammunition. I hope he may dine upon a meal of the same sort before he gets back to Fernandina. He reports the *Ella Warley* loaded in Charleston, and that the owners have discharged the crew, as they fear to make another attempt to run the blockade.

UNION.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Columbus and Clarksville Probably Ours, and Nashville About to Be—The Rebels' Vandalism at Bowling Green—How Secesh Feel, Talk and Act.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

The general impression is that Columbus is being evacuated—is virtually ours, and will be actually ours by the 22d; that Clarksville, as well as Russellville, is abandoned; that Nashville will in a day or two be taken, without much or any struggle, by Gens. GRANT and BUELL and Commodore FOOTE; and that all Tennessee will, in a fortnight or less, be rescued, without another battle, unless at or near Memphis.

A. S. JOHNSTON is at large, having left Bowling Green on the 14th. For three days previous to Gen. MITCHELL's occupation of Bowling Green on the 15th, the Vandals were burning public and private buildings, hotels, stores, pork-houses, tobacco-factories, saw-mills, dépôts, railroad and turnpike bridges, and rolling stock. In that time they destroyed property of Unionists and rebels to the amount of $1,000,000. It is stated that they never had over 30,000 men in and around Bowling Green; that 5,000 died there, and 3,000 sick were hurried off; that their regiments were skeletons, not averaging 500; that the Provisional Treasurer and one or two Provisional Sheriffs ran off with $50,000, extorted and stolen from Kentuckians; and that his Provisional Excellency emphatically declares the Provisional Government is played out. Regular mail communication with Bowling Green will be resumed on the 24th.

Some Southern Rights men here are coming over. They own they were mistaken. They find ours is the strongest side. Uncle Sam has proven himself the best man. The Government's determination to save the Union, and enforce the "unconditional, immediate surrender" of all opposing rebels in arms, is indomitable, unconquerable, and irresistible. This was demonstrated before Fort Donelson. Every Union soldier and officer felt and acted like Col. LOGAN. They suffered death, but disgrace, never; they stood firm, yielded never. The rebels can be and are whipped; the Union can and will be restored, and some Southern Rights men confess they now see and feel this, and will henceforth be heartily for the Union. They were honestly in error, but now honestly in the right. The numbers of this class will greatly increase.

Others, the secesh, persist that "you can't whip the South; the South isn't whipped, and won't be whipped, and will fight on for her rights and independence till her last man, woman and child are killed." They rave like TOOMBS and the COBBS. Their looks betray their feelings of impotency, despair and desperation. Many grind their teeth, mutter curses, and look daggers. Others avoid the gaze of Union men, and slink to their holes like whipped curs. Some vent their rage upon their slaves; make their slaves feel and bleed under the lash which they would ply and wear out upon us, if they dared. I heard a secesh female, this week, lashing her slave for having looked at a Union regiment when passing her house. If the slave had shaken her fist at the soldiers, as did her rebel mistress, she would have escaped the flogging. This class of "Southern Rights" will diminish amazingly.

We want our 13,000 to 15,000 Donelson captives kept as prisoners of war, not paroled or exchanged; and BUCKNER & Co. punished for treason. The latter must suffer death, or, what is worse for them than death, solitary imprisonment for life.

Judge BULLOCK and the *Journal's* junior editor urge an immediate proclamation of amnesty for the body of the people in rebellion, excepting the leaders by name, in order to stay the unnecessary shedding of fraternal blood, and the mighty expenditure of public treasure; to restore peace to the Union, on a permanent basis, in ninety days; to dissipate the sentiment of sectional hatred; to develop and confirm the spirit of loyalty throughout the South; to dissolve and disperse the rebel armies; and to cut off utterly the hope of foreign support, to which the rebellion has looked as a last resort. They would have the President clothed by Congress with authority to issue a proclamation, offering pardon and protection to all who will return within a limited time to their allegiance. This manifesto, accompanying the advance of our armies and circulated by the liberated Press of the Southern cities and towns, would, in their opinion, disarm the rebellion of its most formidable weapon, quiet the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the people, awaken and bring forth a reliable and enduring spirit of loyalty in every Insurgent State. They commend the policy illustrated by Secretary STANTON, in his Order of the 14th, and hope the same line and tone of policy will be adopted in reference to all, whether engaged in active hostility or not, who will voluntarily and in good faith submit to the Constitution and the laws.

The House, by 68 to 8, and the Senate unanimously, call upon the Governor to remove from office Circuit Judge W. H. BURNS, who, though an active rebel for five months and a rebel Quartermaster, has had the impudence to draw his salary out of the treasury up to the 4th inst. The Auditor should have withheld it. If BERIAH don't oust BURNS, he himself will be ousted.

LUCIUS DESHA, after five months' absence in rebeldom, has, like a repentant prodigal, resumed his seat in the House.

The *Democrat* recommends Judge YEAMAN for the Court of Appeals.

Louisville manufactures are reviving. One foundryman alone advertises for 100 finishers.

PONTIAC.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF A CONFISCATED CARGO.—The entire cargo of the prize brig *Sarah Starr*, consisting of turpentine, resin and beeswax, was sold at auction, yesterday, at the Phenix Yard, Brooklyn, by WHITTEMORE & HAZEL, under the orders of the United States Prize Commissioner. The purchasers were mostly from this City and Philadelphia. The following is the result of the sale; 1,128 barrels spirits of turpentine, at an average price of $1 10; 63 barrels colored turpentine, at an average price of $1 11, the entire range for this article having been $1 07@$1 15 per gallon; 140 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at $7 27¾ per 280 lbs.; 420 barrels resin, at an average price of $8 per 280 lbs.; 287 lbs. of beeswax, at an average price of 34 cents per pound; 1 box of assorted hardware for $6 50. Total amount realized by the sale, $22,898 16.

A DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE IN THE PARK.—During the festivities in the City Hall Park on Saturday afternoon, a disturbance occurred at the Park Barracks, between the Police and some of the privates of the Eighty-first Regiment. The police were in the act of arresting a soldier who was found in the street grossly intoxicated, when they were attacked by a number of the privates. Guns, clubs, and stones were freely used for a few moments. Several of those engaged in the *mêlee* were severely bruised. The police and the officers of the regiment soon quelled the disturbance, however, and the delinquent soldier was taken to the Station-house and committed.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at No. 220 East Fourteenth-street, occupied as a stable by SAVAGE & KANE. The building was totally destroyed. Loss $600. Insured in the Astor Insurance Company for the full amount. About forty horses were saved by the active exertions of the Police. JOSEPH DERSCOMB, one of the Policemen, was very badly injured during the fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, MORTON NASH, an employe of the Harlem Railroad Company, while engaged in coupling two cars, at the dépôt in Forty-second-street, was crushed to death. The body was conveyed to deceased's late residence, in Third-avenue, where an inquest was held.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.—WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 400 deaths during the past week, of which 105 were men, 91 women, 100 boys and 104 girls. Of these 196 were adults, 204 children, 205 males and 195 females. 221 died from acute, and 156 from chronic diseases.

The City of Washington During the Rebellion.

LECTURE BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A large audience assembled at the Hall of the Historical Society, last evening, for the purpose of listening to a lecture by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, on "The City of Washington during the Rebellion." The lecturer was introduced by the President of the Society, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, and after some few preliminary remarks, commenced his topic by a general allusion to the traitors of our country. The question had occurred whether the rebellion would have taken place if Washington was situated on the Delaware, instead of the Potomac. A controlling influence at the Capital favored a growth of the conspiracies. Bold and defiant treason was uttered in the Halls of Congress. TOOMBS, WIGFALL, MASON, IVERSON, BENJAMIN, SLIDELL, HUNTER, and DAVIS, the master spirit of them all, made the Senate ring with their treasonable language. The spirit of concession and of moderation exhibited by the Northern members was deemed cowardice and weakness by the traitors. The lecturer often wished while sitting in the Senate Chamber and listening to them, that some master spirit would rise to rebuke and crush his design. If WEBSTER had been there perhaps this rebellion might have been averted, but Providence had his own ways to perform. "In revolution," says MIRABEAU, "audacity is needed for success." NAPOLEON made rebellion know that it had its master when he charged upon the conspirators before the Tuileries. The lecturer reviewed the last days of the Administration of BUCHANAN, and the traitorous schemes of BENJAMIN. When the brutal TOOMBS closed his last speech in Congress he said he was about to go into the war with a torch in one hand and a sword in the other. Referring to the attempt to destroy the City of Washington, the speaker was positive that before the fall of Sumter, organizations were formed in the very city itself for its total destruction. Mr. HOLT received a glowing encomium in the course of the address, for his fervent patriotism and steadfastness of purpose. Mr. HOLT had thus far proved more than equal for all the demands made upon him. He had stood alone and guided the helm of the old ship. After the fall of Sumter, secession began to take a conspicuous form at the Capital; and why the city was not taken by the traitors at that time could not be easily accounted for. After the proclamation calling for 75,000 men had been issued there was great anxiety for them to appear. As a Massachusetts regiment was marching through the city he was struck with their youthful and almost defenceless appearance. This silent column looked as though they were going into a great white tomb as they passed into the Capitol. It was expected every moment that they would be overwhelmed with myriads of armed traitors, and the city be destroyed. The following day was gloomy enough. Confusion and consternation seized upon the Union men, and confidence was not secured until regiment after regiment had been encamped in their midst. Just before the Seventh New-York Regiment arrived, an anxious suspense pervaded all loyal men. A battery on Arlington Heights then could have easily taken Washington. On Monday, the 22th, the city was in the greatest alarm, but at last the Seventh arrived, and their presence did more toward protecting the Capital than was generally believed. He had been told the Seventh Regiment had been the mark for some sneers, but there were no room for sneers in the perilous moments when they were guarding the Capital. He had often wondered whether there was not something in the nature of the Southerners that partook greatly of the marvelous. The tragic events surrounding the death of Col. ELLSWORTH were next feelingly alluded to. Since then deaths and funerals had become frequent. The scenes were familiar to the people of Washington now, but then they were comparatively rare. When he saw the young soldier and hero as he lay enshrouded in his coffin, and the white flowers that were placed upon his breast by gentle hands, he could not repress tears of sorrow and regret. The speaker next referred to the suffering sustained by our troops when returning from the battle of Bull Run, and noted especially the weary and dejected appearance of the Second Rhode Island and Seventy-first New-York Regiments. This alone was proof of the immense toil they endured. In speaking of the object of the war, the reverend gentleman remarked that we were fighting a world-wide battle, and shattering the cherished sophistry of ages against self-government. The war must be waged with a firm will. He believed Washington was to be the Capital of a Republic whose power would render organized bands of traitors hereafter impossible.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his discourse was tendered the thanks of the audience.

The Lost Ones of the Cities.

Miss EMMA HARDINGE, whose efforts in behalf of the wretched female outcasts that throng the streets of our cities by night, lectured last evening in DODWORTH's Hall, on Broadway, to a large and respectable audience, comprising some of our most eminent citizens, many of whom were accompanied by the ladies of their families. With rare pathos and eloquence, she appealed to the benevolent in behalf of the truly great and good work of attempting to reclaim and save some proportion, at least, of the unfortunates who, in consummating their own ruin among us, infect the atmosphere we breathe, and endanger the peace and safety of our own homes.

Her plan is to establish industrial homes for the poor Magdalens, in the country adjacent to our great cities, and to commence the influence of reform by affording cheerful, pleasant and comfortable homes and kindly treatment, within the reach of the unfortunates, leading them back gradually to self-respect and usefulness. The cultivation of flowers, by the sale of which in the cities a living would be rendered comparatively easy to them, would be the first pursuit suggested. This occupation is pursued with success in the neighborhood of the German, French and Italian cities, by women, and it remunerates them handsomely. Physicians have, also, recommended this employment as the best calculated, in its mysterious influences, to bring about the mental and physical cure desired in the cases contemplated.

Miss HARDINGE stated that she had raised some $2,000 in Boston, and was appropriating all the proceeds of her lectures to the cause. She had hoped to receive the chief assistance in New-York, but should she not, she would go back to Boston and struggle on with the little she possessed to carry out her cherished idea. In this she implored the public to allow no sectarian or other prejudice to interfere. Let all unite in a work that interested all—the alleviation of a peril that menaced with sorrow the homes of all.

As Miss HARDINGE concluded her remarks, Mr. ABIJAH SMITH, a venerable citizen of Kingston, in Ulster County, rose to approve them heartily, and to suggest that application to the Legislature was the plan by which her aim would best be secured. Mr. SMITH narrated some affecting incidents connected with his efforts and researches among our public charitable institutions, and remarked that it was with views similar to Miss HARDINGE's that he had long been endeavoring to procure a diminution of the terms of imprisonment, and the adoption of reformatory measures in our Penitentiaries.

Rev. THOMAS K. COLEMAN, the Protestant Episcopal Chaplain of our public institutions, dwelt upon the fact made known by official returns, that the larger proportion of our street outcasts were native girls, and they from the country. The Superintendent of Immigration had shown him official tables indicating that thousands of the foreign girls arriving are booked directly for the factories in New-England, and the cause of this was explained by the statistics of our police throughout the land. He gave his cordial and earnest adhesion to the efforts of the lady who had lectured, and to the proposition of Mr. SMITH.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, of the *Christian Messenger*, the meeting organized by calling Mr. SMITH to the Chair, and making Mr. DAVID FELT, Secretary; and on motion of Mr. NOYES, a Committee of four was appointed by the Chairman, to draw up a circular for signature by all friends of the cause, and subsequent presentation to the Legislature. Messrs. GEO. F. NOYES, DAVID FELT, Rev. T. K. COLEMAN, and DANIEL UNDERHILL, were named as the Committee. With a third motion, inviting Miss HARDINGE to lecture again on the same theme, at such time and place as she might deem best, the meeting adjourned, after honoring, by their contributions, the robes of spectacles—one woman alone pleading for woman's rescue.

The Ladies' Union Bazaar Association.

Considering the degree of attraction which culminated in the memorable Charity Bazaar of the present Winter, the after consideration of its benefits have fallen into comparative obscurity. Little has been said for little has been known outside of the circle dispensing, and those receiving their alms.

Something has indeed been accomplished by a portion of the City Press in the way of casting reproach upon carefully studied plans of the management, and especially has unjust opprobrium attached to the First Directress, whose benevolent design in reserving $10,000 for future application was made known. This sum, it is intended, shall form the basis of a permanent fund in support, not of pauperism, as its enemies say, but of the peculiar benefits for which the Bazaar was held, which was to meet the exigencies to which the industrial classes in respectable life have been reduced by the war. The present place of meeting and distributions of the fund, No 10 Cooper Institute, has been found quite inadequate to the requirements of the Association, and a location better adapted to their purpose is now in contemplation, and will shortly be decided upon. The applicants number five hundred a week, each one of these generally representing a family at home. Lack of sufficient ventilation and light are formidable objections to No. 10, especially at this season of the year, when delegations from not over-pure atmospheric localities fill the limited space and call for the proceeds of sewing returned, which sewing, in compact bundles, must be overlooked at once.

A word regarding the system observed in the proceedings of this Association may fitly receive attention, when other institutions, of magnitude and age far greater, are constantly encouraged by sympathetic notice. The first of the week is devoted to the giving out of work, for which liberal prices are paid, the garments just completed often forming an unexpected and gratefully-appreciated addition to the remuneration of money. Two days are employed by the ladies in distributing articles of comfort and necessity, such as provisions, groceries, &c., &c., and the remainder of the week in preparing for this distribution.

The Association is subdivided into Committees; the Cutting Committee, which prepares the articles for sewing to be given to seamstresses out of employ, mothers with daughters able to sew at home, &c., &c. The Purchasing Committee is responsible for the expenditures of a portion of the fund applied to purchase of dry goods, provisions, &c., &c., which upon investigation can be found to be a necessary donation to any recipient.

The object of the First Directress in establishing a permanent fund has been laid before the Society, and has met with its cordial support, so that those citizens whose generosity contributed to the brilliant success of the Bazaar, will perceive that, although the past Winter induced the move, the benefits of it may, by earnest and conscientious management, be made to extend with the fullest and most satisfactory results, so long as financial pressure shall thin the ranks of employes, and render poor and respectable home-circles needy for want of work for willing, and once busy, hands.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo; Judge A. M. Sherman, of Newburgh; S. C. Brewster, of Syracuse; Jno. S. Eldridge, of Boston; Calvin Huntington, Rochester; W. B. Douglass, of Geneva; J. J. Whitney, of Boston; Henry Lewis, Cincinnati; P. Dow, of New-York, and M. P. Rich, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. F. Hawks, U. S. A., and lady; P. W. Ames, U. S. N.; Dr. T. P. Tuckerman, of Boston; F. H. Wyth and wife, of Philadelphia, and M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House.

J. B. Oliphant, U. S. N.; E. Tracey, of Lansingburgh; S. Hore, U. S. N., and Lieut. M. Bates and C. M. Horton, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

George W. Wallace, U. S. A., and family; G. L. Mason, of St. Louis; S. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A.; R. H. Ober, of St. Louis; C. R. Dimond, of Keokuk, and Charles W. Kaiser, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 777, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, FULL DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON, from our special correspondents, together with the official report of Gen. GRANT.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, a graphic description of the ceremonies of the day, the various mass meetings and festivals, and the speeches of WM. EVARTS, GEO. BANCROFT, H. J. RAYMOND and others.

EUROPEAN NEWS, by the *Niagara*, at Halifax—Papers before Parliament concerning the War in America—Important Declaration of Earl RUSSELL to the Southern Commissioners—England cannot acknowledge the Confederate States.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST from our Special Correspondent—Details of operations against Savannah, of the Blockade of the River, the repulse of TATNALL's fleet, &c.

LEADING ARTILES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Public Speakers and Singers can use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough and Voice Lozenges as freely as requisite—containing no Opium, or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable as allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation, clearing and strengthening the voice.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.
L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

The disagreeable walking of yesterday suggests to us, that an ingenious and beautiful article has been devised, for protecting the white ankles of our ladies from the dirt and mud, giving support to the ankle, and shielding the stockings from the crinoline, beside giving a grace and finish to the top of the boot. It is an article of simple elegance that will at once commend itself to the ladies. In a few days it will be presented to the public.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, as well as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch Machines, and those who purchase at their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, can take their choice of either stitch, and have the privilege of exchanging if not suited.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown—best in use for color and durability. Infallible onguent, for the growth and beauty of the hair.

MARRIED.

JAQUINTH—SIMPSON.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. George W. Smiley, NATHANIEL C. JAQUINTH, of Jersey City, to EMMA S., daughter of James Simpson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DOLAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 22, JOHN T. DOLAN, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 Varick-st., without further notice.

PRICE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, ICHABOD PRICE, formerly a merchant of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin and Joseph M. Price, and sons-in-law, D. H. Davis and Isaac Coddington, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 King-st., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LATHROP.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, at the house of her son, Richard D. Lathrop, Mrs. SIBYL LATHROP, in the 89th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock, from No. 157 Madison-av.

BUTTERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, ARCHIBALD BUTTERS, in the 29th year of his age, having been born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1833.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 24, after a lingering illness, ISABELLA, widow of the late Col. James Harrison.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 23, JAMES HENNING, son of Robert and Margaret Thomson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 359 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 25, at 1 o'clock.

WINANS.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 23, CATHARINE LOUISE, infant daughter of Anthony W. and Margaret J. Winans.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, East 39th-st., first house west of 4th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OSGOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 23, CHARLOTTE H., wife of the late Samuel W. Osgood.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Mary E. Parmelee, No. 49 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

DORFLINGER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 23, ALBERT C. DORFLINGER, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 Jay-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—In Fast Morrisania, at the residence of his son-in-law, John J. Crane, Rev. ISAAC BRIGGS, formerly of Massachusetts, in the 87th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Mott Haven. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt, Mott Haven, to meet the train by Harlem Railroad, which leaves 26th-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KEARNY.—At Belle Grove, East Newark, on Saturday morning, Feb. 22, ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, son of Gen. Philip Kearney, aged 2 years and 28 days.

SIMPSON.—In Peekskill, on Sunday, Feb. 23, WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, son of John and Percy S. Simpson, aged 18 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Peekskill, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Peekskill station for the 8 o'clock A. M. train from Chambers-st., New-York.

WATERBURY.—In Darien, Conn., on Sabbath morning, Feb. 23, after a short illness, Miss HARRIET WATERBURY, daughter of the late Stephen Waterbury, of this City, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the above place, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 25, at 1 P. M. By taking the cars of the New-Haven Railroad, at 27th-st., at 9½ A. M., friends can return to the City by the 3:28 P. M. train. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt in Darien on the arrival of the cars.

MOTTRAIN.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, MATHEW MOTTRAIN, late of Sheffield, England, in the 48th year of his age.

STONE.—In Detroit, Mich., at the residence of his grandparents, on Monday, Feb. 17, FREDERICK HARWOOD, youngest son of Henry and Mary Louise Stone, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 6 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 91.—Feb. 21, 1862.
58, 73, 12, 46, 59, 61, 10, 78, 41, 39, 34, 7, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 92.—Feb. 24, 1862.
3, 43, 6, 21, 17, 67, 46, 73, 57, 29, 72, 33.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERROR.—In Kentucky State Lottery, Class 90, drawn Feb. 22, the second drawn number should have been 64 in place of 54, as erroneously published in our editions of Sunday and Monday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 39.—Feb. 24, 1862.
16, 72, 31, 38, 46, 63, 28, 36, 68, 61, 56, 37, 59, 9.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 157.—Feb. 24, 1862.
43, 38, 75, 23, 55, 1, 64, 36, 67, 34, 3, 6, 48.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
One, Two, Three and Five Dollars a set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
will be presented, after much careful preparation, the world-renowned drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY,
adapted from the celebrated novel of
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
This beautiful piece, pronounced by the clergy, Press and people, as the greatest moral picture of natural and dramatic excellence ever presented on the stage, and which appeals to all the highest and noblest feelings of the human heart, will be presented in the most perfect form possible, the scenery being new, the appointments correct, and the cast selected with every care, to render it the best possible the talent of the country could afford.
After "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"
A SPANISH COMIC PANTOMIME,
presented for the first time in this country, full of gaiety and mirth, in which
THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
Mons. DUVERNAY, the Demon of Distortion, and Don JUAN XIMENES, and a full corps de ballet will appear.

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Sold by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, New-York, and by D. S. BARNES & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
MERCURY SELLING ALL THE WEEK.

UNPRECEDENTED NEWS ENTERPRISE—EVERY HOUSE ILLUMINATED IN NEW-YORK IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ON SATURDAY NIGHT, PUBLISHED IN THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER THE NEXT MORNING.

EVERY NEW-YORKER ANXIOUS TO PROCURE THE PATRIOTIC RECORD.

A SECOND EDITION of the SUNDAY MERCURY, of Feb. 23, is now issued, containing the only complete record of every public building and private residence illuminated in New-York in honor of Washington's Birthday. No other paper performed this great news feat.

The Associated Reporters for the Sunday Press gave the task up in despair. Read their confession as published in all the other Sunday papers. It is as follows:

"The illumination during the evening was general. The reporters had made arrangements to publish the names of the illuminators; but at 9 o'clock, the list was already too long for publication."

Notwithstanding the combined reporters of the Sunday Press of this City confessed themselves unable to report the names of the patriotic illuminators, which they admit they had intended to publish, the SUNDAY MERCURY with the aid of its OWN SPECIAL REPORTERS, PUBLISHED TO THE WORLD, AT SIX O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING, the name and address of every patriot citizen on Manhattan Island whose residence or place of business was illuminated in celebration of the Birthday of Washington, at 9 o'clock the evening previous.

Everything else of importance that occurred at home or abroad on Saturday is mentioned in last Sunday's MERCURY. Everybody wanting the very latest news, the most reliable news, furnished by the most enterprising special reporters, all the news furnished by telegraph to the Associated Press, and the fullest and most accurate reports of all doings in the City and out of it, buys the SUNDAY MERCURY.

Thousands of copies of THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER have been sold by the news-agents since the day of publication, and EDITION AFTER EDITION will be issued from the office until the demand is supplied.

Pierce Egan commenced a new tale in the last issue of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE HERALD IN A FOG
ABOUT THE CABINET'S OPINION
ON THE CONTRABAND QUESTION,
AS SET FORTH IN THE
CONTINENTAL MONTHLY FOR MARCH.
The *Tribune* copied a portion of the above-named article from the March number of the CONTINENTAL, which the *Herald* quotes, and then goes on to say that "poor Greeley is a regular and prominent contributor (in the *Continental*.) Now the question is how did Greeley procure this report of a secret Cabinet meeting for his magazine and his *Tribune*? Was there a *Tribune* reporter present to take down the remarks of Mr. Secretary Stanton, or was Watts, the gardener, listening at the keyhole, and committing all the speeches and remarks to memory, as he did the President's Message?"
The CONTINENTAL FOR MARCH contains the article that puzzles the *Herald*. It is entitled "A Cabinet Session," and is full of opinions about contrabands, newspaper tax, &c., &c. The CONTINENTAL is sold by all newsdealers.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., Wholesale Agents.

THE FIRST EDITION OF
UNDERCURRENTS
OUT OF PRINT.
A NEW EDITION
Will be ready on
SATURDAY.
G. P. PUTNAM,
No. 532 Broadway.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS.
A Treatise on Gun-Shot Wounds, by
T. LONGMORE, Esq.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Professor of Military Surgery at Fort Pitt, Chatham.
1 Vol. 12mo. Cloth, 75 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

A GREAT HORSE STORY!—GANGRUF THE ARAB, or THE AMAZON PEERESS.—Sketches of the Actors—No. 8—LAURA KEENE. Canoeing in Canada, by Osceola. Wagon Rides, or Life on the Road, by Sulky. Letter from Carl Benson. Honor to the Brave. Medal for the Hawkins Zouaves. The List of Subscriptions. All the Sporting News, and full particulars as to the coming contest in the English Ring between Goss and Ryall. Hunting and Sporting Sketches from all parts of the world. See WILKES' SPIRIT, now out.

MILITARY.

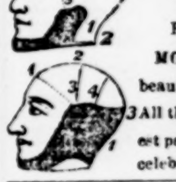
SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.



MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No 16 Bond-st.

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GILT BALLS, EAGLES,
POLES AND ORNAMENTS,
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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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S. T.—1860—X.
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Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
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Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in limbs, back, and chest, are immediately cured by using Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINAMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York; and by all druggists.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and dépôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE RESIDENCE OF Winant J. Bennett, deceased, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, situated on the corner of Broadway and Vreeland-st., by the public park, consisting of ten lots of ground, with a good-sized and convenient house, with carriage-house, stabling, and other outbuildings thereon, and well stocked with all kinds of fruit in full bearing, a good well of water, etc. For further particulars, apply on the premises to
HELLEN BENNETT, Executrix.
GARRETT H. HENDRICKSON, Executor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A first-class residence at Rye. The house is large, new and elegant; contains water and gas pipes. There is abundance of shade, fine orchard, large garden, plenty of small fruits, a young plantation of dwarf pear-trees, carriage-house, poultry-yard, &c. The place is three minutes' walk from the station, and there are fine views over Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Inquire of, or address Mr. SCRIBNER, 124 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

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TO RENT—COUNTRY SEAT NEAR TARRYTOWN—A large, modern house, with water, gas and furnace, containing about 18 rooms, with extensive out-buildings, very fine garden, orchards, etc., and 34 acres of superior productive land. Will be let low and possession given at any time. Apply at No. 100 Chambers-st.

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TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HARlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains, half a mile from dépôt, 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out; plenty of fruit, house large and in prime order. Will be sold for less than cost of improvements. Apply to
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TO LET AT LENOX, MASS.—THE HOUSE recently built on Church Hill. For particulars, apply to EDWARD N. SHAW, No. 57 Murray-st., or address G. D. WILSON, Lenox, Mass.

FOR SALE.—FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES OF CHOICE land, new and elegant buildings, and plenty of choice fruit, by the dépôt at Metuchin, N. J. Inquire of G. F. KNAPP, Jr., Van Vleck's Banking-house, No. 4 Broad-st.

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TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

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STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO RENT, A small cottage on the island, with one to three acres of ground. The cottage must have all the modern improvements necessary for a Winter and Summer residence, and in complete order—about ten minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Landing or the Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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RED AND WHITE ASH COALS.—PEACH Orchard, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Broad Mountain, warranted to be pure articles; also, superior Cannel and Liverpool. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.
P. S.—A lot of first-rate Cumberland coal, just received.

WANTED—AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH CLERGYman, (in full orders,) being disengaged on Sundays, would like to take charge of a parish in the City or vicinity of New-York, or would act as an assistant. He will give Sundays and a portion of the week, in the afternoons, for the salary of $300, one-half to be paid in advance, which he requires for a special purpose. He has other means of support. The highest testimonials as to ability, &c. Address CLERICAL, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

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FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine arbors, vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO LET OR LEASE.—Having 88 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated, for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY, brown-stone front house No. 26 East 21st-st., near Broadway; 28 feet front by 70 deep; lot half the block; has all the modern improvements. Payment may be made to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., or WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE, SALE OR TO LET—A large fine house, all modern improvements, well located near the Bible-house, suitable for a genteel private family or restaurant; a right party liberally dealt with. Apply to J. C. LAWRENCE, No. 54 Wall-st., basement. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE.—MANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON and near 5th and Madison avs., from 8th-st. to Central Park; also a number of costly houses on and near 5th-av., with and without stables, from $50,000 to $100,000; also, to rent, houses, furnished and unfurnished.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-ST., near Gates av., Brooklyn; frame two stories, with extension. Also, two vacant lots adjoining, on Downing-st. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class brown-stone front, high stoop house, No. 11 West 35th-st.; possession given immediately. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE LARGE OFFICES, suitable for Insurance Offices, on first floor of building No. 92 Broadway, above Wall-st. Inquire at the office of the HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large wareroom or store and basement, well adapted for the sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET OR LEASE VERY LOW—FURnished and unfurnished, two new brown-stone, high stoop, twenty-feet, four-story houses, with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., in a beautiful location, 46th-st., two or three doors from Broadway. Apply to Mr. PHILIPS, No. 600 7th-av., near 45th-st.; or Dr. HEATH, No. 647 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st., 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 556 Broome-st.; has all the modern improvements. The house would be rented to two parties if required. Viz.: the second floor and one room on third floor for $18 per month; the remainder of the house $22. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown stone house No. 53 West 11th-st., three doors from 5th-av., built in the best manner for owner's use, with all modern conveniences, on reasonable terms. Apply next door, No 51, or to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

TO LAWYERS.—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in building No. 51 Liberty-st., next to the corner of Nassau, opposite the Post-office, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to A. V. REA, on the premises or at the office of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

TO LET—A FULL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is in superior order; has every modern convenience, water, gas, furnace, kitchen range, &c. Possession 1st of May. Apply to A. G. JEROME, No. 61 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A LADY (WITH TWO CHILDREN,) wishes to rent the second floor (unfurnished) of a house having the modern improvements, located between 22d and 34th sts., and 6th and 9th avs., in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300 yearly. References required and given. Address A. B., Box 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 84 EAST FORTY-FIRST-STREET—The three-story high basement brown stone front house; all the modern improvements; immediate possession if wanted; rent very low to a small family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY AND DRILL room to rent, and furniture and fixtures (consisting of musket racks, lockers, &c.) for sale; all in first-rate order. Inquire of JOHN W. DAVIS, Room No. 14, No. 49 Exchange-place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FOUR-STORY PRIVATE dwelling-house, No. 56 7th-street, near 2d-av.; has been recently put in thorough order; has gas, bath, water-closets, &c., &c.; rent $750. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house, No. 220 Wooster-st.; Croton water, gas and gas fixtures. Rent $500. For particulars inquire of WM. C. AMERMAN, No. 121 Bleecker-st., corner of Wooster-st., in the store.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Apply on the premises. JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY MODern private dwelling house, No. 90 10th-st., near 5th-av.; has gas, bath, water-closets, &c., &c. For cards of admission apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET.—No. 124 NINTH-STREET, NEAR TO and West of Broadway. Inquire of J. WELLER, No. 867 Broadway. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, THE store No. 225 Front-st. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—IN STORE No. 195 Pearl-st. Inquire in the office on the second floor, from 10½ o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—THE DWELLING PART OF THE Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to let. For particulars inquire at the Bank. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's sewing machines; can make children's frocks to fit in the neatest manner; has got a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address M. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat, respectable Protestant servant girl in the City or country, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as seamstress; is an experienced domestic, obliging, intelligent, trustworthy and very highly recommended. Inquire for MARIA, at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COLORED young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; or would go as waitress only; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. If wanted, can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation in a first-class American family, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of one child; can speak English and German. Call for two days at No. 71 1st-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent chambermaid, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is kind and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the care of children; is a good operator; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as nurse in a private family; has no objections to the country; has City reference. Call, all this week, at No. 136 East 38th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist at washing and ironing; good City references given. Call at No. 541 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND FINE WASHER, OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 296 West 32d-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties; also understands serving large dinners from experience; has lived with some of the largest and most respectable families in this city; can have unexceptionable City references; washing and the country objected to. Can be seen for two days, at No. 161 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family with her daughter, 15; smart and intelligent, and willing to do any kind of light housework, or take care of children; with the best of City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and Biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.
JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; no objections to assist in the washing if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; she perfectly understands French and English cooking in all its branches—soups, pastrys and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 178 East 17th-st., room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman of respectability, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of baking and pastry. Best City references. Call for two days at No. 247 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation in a private family, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call on H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and baker of bread and biscuit, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference if required. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av. Will go to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook in a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 84 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Apply at No 188 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women; one, as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; the other a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; both are willing to go together, to do the work of a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days only, at No. 203 9th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, and to assist at the washing and ironing, in some respectable family. The advertiser can furnish the very best of City reference. Call for two days in the shoe store, No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who understands her business, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A situation as first-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuits; also, understands soups, jellies, game, and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS FIRST-RATE COOK.—A PROTESTANT young woman of respectability wants a situation as first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking and pastry; best City references. Call for two days at No. 24 East 30th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl, to do plain cooking or general housework; is a neat, economizing and obliging servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; will try to please at moderate wages either in the City or country. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, pastry; or thorough laundress; does fluting and shirts in first-class families; wages $8 to $10; city or country. Call at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable steady young woman, who is fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker, and a thorough laundress; has the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a good, steady woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 94 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wishes to engage as above. Is a good plain cook, baker of bread, biscuit, &c., and a good laundress. Has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 97 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH LAdy's maid wishes a situation in a very high family; a first-class French hairdresser and dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, and teaches children also. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 210 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation, in a private family, as first-rate laundress and chambermaid; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner; the best of City references can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting perfectly; best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 East 9th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GENTEEL, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is capable in the care of an invalid lady or child; will travel; wages $7 to $8. City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and to do fine washing, in a respectable family; none other need apply. No. 2 West 45th-st., second house from 5th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can embroider children's clothes in the neatest manner; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing and French fluting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 4th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and the neatest of needlework; has unexceptionable City reference; none but first-class families need apply. Call, until engaged, at No. 104 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable middle-aged person wants a situation in a very good family as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid and seamstress; will make herself generally useful, and will give references to first-class City families; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant young person wants a situation in a first class family as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and seamstress; five years' reference of the same family; no objection to travel. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth. Can give five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., third floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objections to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; has a good knowledge of dressmaking, and is a nice family seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store, between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, week or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters if required; reference given. Call at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A GIRL NOT HAVing any relations in the City is desirous to obtain a permanent situation as seamstress, and to do chamberwork, and to make herself useful in any way; is accustomed to make dresses, and shirts, and children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 35 King-st., rear house, near Macdougal-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman, a situation as professed waitress, or would do chamberwork, and understands fine washing in the neatest manner. Is willing and obliging. Has undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as waitress; understands her business, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 200 7th-ave., in the fancy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to procure situations for two Protestant young women, one as waitress, or nurse and chambermaid, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Apply to their last employer, at No. 80 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, willing to do waiting and chamberwork for a small family, wants a situation in a very good family; best of City reference will be given. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

AS REGULAR WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as regular waitress, or would have no objection to do chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; understands her work well; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 503 6th-av., near 30th-st., in the stationery and book store.

WANTED—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation, at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, or families, by the month or by the dozen; can be done for 50 cents per dozen; can give the very best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE laundress wishes ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do by the week or month, in her own house. Call at No. 112 West 15th st., near 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to City or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 30 Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a gentleman's family, can also pot and unpot flowers, and raising of vegetables if required; the best of City and country references for ten years; no objection to the country. Apply by letter to G. W. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or to 5th-av. Park Hotel, 76th-st., opposite Central Park, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address J. N., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 131 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a respectable young man, who can furnish first-class City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 96 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., private stable, until engaged

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; 6½ years' reference from his last place. Address to Mr. GRAHAM'S Harness Store, No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, steady young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Address, for three days, W. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, who understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 West 11th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman; can be highly recommended from his present place. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations, by a Protestant married man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener, and the wife as laundress, or would take care of a dairy and poultry; both have excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country; can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED. A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Scotchman and wife wish situations, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as chambermaid and laundress, or to cook, wash, iron and take charge of the dairy; both are well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, SITuations together, by a young Englishman and wife, (Protestants), without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; the woman as experienced cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to city or country. Have got good City and country reference. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; or a letter addressed W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, of strictly temperate habits, wishes a situation; is a good plain gardener, good driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, &c.; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable man to go in the country, either as coachman or gardener; understands the duties of both. Best of references. Address J. F., Box No. 283 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, A situation as farmer or vegetable gardener by a Scotchman, married, with small family; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can give the best of references. Address, or call on J. E., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—A strong and active man wishes to engage as above; understands farming thoroughly, and is a good manager of stock, &c.; has good reference. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a thoroughly competent trustworthy man, who can refer to his last place where he lived seven years, and had charge of large flower and vegetable gardens, hot and cold houses, &c. Address T. M., Box No. 2,022 Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can procure a first-class gardener, who understands the culture of the peach under glass; also the grape in hot and cold graperies, hot and greenhouse plants, also orchards, fruit, flower and vegetable gardens; the making and ornamenting of new places; having learned gardening in some of the finest places in England, and has had charge of some of the most beautiful seats in this country. His wife is a first-rate dairy woman, and can do anything that is expected of a gardener's wife. Both are active and industrious, with first-class references to substantiate this advertisement. Parties in want of such can address CHARLES, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class horticulturist; understands the growth of stove, greenhouse and orchard plants, forcing of early and late graperies, early forcing of fruits and vegetables, management of kitchen and flower gardens, laying out of grounds, &c.; a gentleman requiring the services of an active, energetic man, will find both combined in the advertiser; further particulars can be ascertained on inquiry. Address F. G. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, an Englishman, with a small family, a situation as gardener; has had very considerable experience in the culture of hot-house, grapery, green house, fruit, kitchen and flower garden; a permanent situation desired; good City and country reference. A note addressed SILAS, Post-office, Fort Hamilton, will meet with prompt attention.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman; married, with a small family, understands the management of hot-houses, greenhouses and graperies and vegetable gardening; has been accustomed to take the whole charge of a gentleman's estate; the best of references can be given. Can be seen at Mr. A. Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway, or address a note to C. W. T., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable married man, who thoroughly understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; also the care of greenhouse plants; can produce a four years' reference from his last employer. Apply personally or by note to C. C., at Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHing a first-class, thorough, practical gardener will do well to address the advertiser, who would have no objection to take the management of a small farm in connection; is married, without children; the very best City reference. Address GARDENER, &c., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 20 years of age, (German,) a situation as gardener; understands the garden and hot house business perfectly well, and gives the best references from his former situations. Address F. H., Box 120 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active, single man, who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has a thorough knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address M. B., No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a practical man—married; no children. Apply for N. F. G., Bridgeman's seed store, No 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTa situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business; can give eight years' City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER—AS GROOM, &c.—WANTed, situations by two sober and industrious single Protestant young men; one as gardener, who is competent to take charge of a place; the other understands the care and management of horses; also, understands farming in all its branches; is not afraid of work. Address THOS. McAFFRY, Wyckoff-st., fourth house from Nevins-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man who understands his business fully, in all its branches; has had 18 years' experience in first-class places and can be highly recommended; is a married man; no objection to take charge of the farm, if desired. Address GARDENER, at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, by a German gardener, single, who thoroughly understands the culture of graperies, green-house, flowers and vegetable gardening; has been five years in his last place; the best of reference will be given by addressing F. C., Gardener, at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man, wishes a situation as gardener; he perfectly understands the business; fruit, flowers, grapes and vegetables. Apply at the office of his present employer, No. 3 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; has no family; he perfectly understands the management of greenhouse and grapery, and has the best of reference to show as to capability. Address F. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, without family, as regular gardener; can come well recommended. Any commands left for G. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to on and after Tuesday, 25th.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—To parties desiring a gardener or farmer well recommended, can hear of such by addressing Lock Box No. 242 Post-office, Providence, Rhode-Island.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single man, a situation as waiter, who thoroughly understands his business. Has excellent City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN A situation as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant and understands his duties; has got good reference; call on BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY COME TO this country, who is thoroughly acquainted with the wine business, experienced in working in spirits and in casing and bottling, and who has managed an establishment of the kind, wishes employment either in the City or elsewhere. Excellent recommendations will be furnished. Address No. 51 6th av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American married man in some gentleman's family to serve as coachman, and wife to do chamberwork, or make herself generally useful; have no children; can give good references. Address W. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO SECURE A situation to take care of horses or to drive. Can procure the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address No. 85 West 28th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE YOUNG man, who has had experience in a dry-goods store; must be very quick and correct at figures, and a rapid writer. Address, with references, Box No. 174 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN AND WAITER.—WANTED, two men—one as coachman, to go a short distance in the country; the other as waiter for a private family in the City; must have best of references. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COOK AND WAITRESS—WANTED IN A private family; both must be first-class, competent servants, Protestant preferred. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 309 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. MRS. REED.

A COOK—AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing; must be a good baker. Apply, for two days, at No. 82 East 16th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

A FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a single man and one who thoroughly understands the business, and is active and industrious, to work a small farm twenty miles from the City. Address, with good references, N. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a gardener and coachman, a single man, who can come well recommended as understanding vegetable gardening thoroughly, the care of horses and cows, and is neat and particular in the care of grounds surrounding a country house. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st., first floor.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who understands fluting; must bring good City references. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 34th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—One who is fond of children preferred. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., for two days.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; one who has good recommendations may apply at No. 5 University-place, from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of a small place, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; also, glass culture, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to a married man. Best references required. None others need apply. Address, for three days, W. H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE care of children, and make herself generally useful; compensation small, but a good home secured; references required. Call at No. 253 West 21st-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

FOR THE NAVY.—WANTED, 4 FIRST-CLASS firemen; also, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, and carpenters. Apply early this morning, at the North River rendezvous, No. 87 West-st., cor. of Albany-st., up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—TWO OR THREE good cloak-makers. None but those who can bring sewing-machines need apply. No. 35 Court-st., 3d story, back room.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, BY A JOBBING HAT, cap and straw goods house, two or three good salesmen. Address Box No. 668 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make their semi-annual opening of
CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
on
MONDAY, FEB. 24.
Among the lot will be found a magnificent display of open centred
SQUARE SHAWLS,
admirably suited for young ladies and Misses.
Also,
ANTIQUE SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
in great variety.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, FEB. 24,
their Spring importation of
FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRY GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.



SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm, that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand,
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.
Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.
In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS,
to commence the Spring trade with.
J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of
"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"
which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.
THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS
In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.
GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing house in America, proving his system of
SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES,
To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS, in consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.
J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.
N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COOK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
We are now offering at
GREAT BARGAINS,
Our entire stock of Dry Goods,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE,
consisting of Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Linens, Shirting and Sheeting, Muslins, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE.—A well assorted retail stock of dry goods (about $9,000 or $10,000) for sale, or would exchange for good and well located property; health the cause. Apply to WM. R. TAYLOR, No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 7.

FARMS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, OF FROM 40 to 100 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 75 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the city of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FARM OF ABOUT 50 OR 80 ACRES, with some woodland, good house and out-buildings, in Westchester County, not over one hour from New-York, or 20 minutes from dépôt, in exchange for City property. Apply to P. C., Box No. 1,189 New-York Post-office.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE young misses, to fill vacancies in a young ladies' seminary, located in one of the most pleasant villages in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Terms unusually low. Address for one week Box No. 1,228 Post-office. Furnished rooms, with or without board, in desirable location up town, for gentleman and wife; no other boarders. Address as above.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, 2 years old, and servant, wish a bedroom and sitting-room; will furnish for themselves, except carpets; South Brooklyn preferred; communications must name price. Address ABROW, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A young gentleman wishes a moderate-sized room, with fire and gas, and full or partial board, within ten minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Address, stating terms, J. H. S., Box No. 3,388 New-York Post-office.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM MAY BE had, in a small private family, for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen wishing such accommodations; terms moderate. Apply at No. 129 East 32d-st.

HARLEM.—BOARD WANTED, IN A GENTEEL private family, by a gentleman and his wife; references exchanged. Address HUNTER, Harlem Post-office.

HOTELS.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS—Now undergoing repairs and a general renovation, Patten's Hotel, Nos. 277, 279 and 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts. Application for rooms, &c., may now be made at the office of the Hotel.
JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BUSINESS PAYING about $1,000 per annum, net profit. Apply immediately at No. 11 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 ... $3,840 286 54
Premiums on Polices not marked off 1st January, 1861 ... 1,474,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $5,314,576,83

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861 ... $4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period ... $2,311,650,29
Returns of Premiums and Expenses ... $728,476,35
The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks ... $2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise ... 800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages ... 283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable ... 1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank ... 245,543,94
Total Amount Assets ... $5,995,689,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to ... $11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 ... 1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years ... $12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash ... 8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862 ... $4,050,740

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 20th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.
ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund desire to purchase on the 1st day of March next, $8,000 of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Company. Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

NOTICE.—THE ADJOURNED MEETING AND election of the stockholders of the QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will be held in the City of Philadelphia, at No. 410 Walnut-st., Room No. 6, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
FRANK S. BOND, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE MARCH 1 ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid at No. 25 William-st., by
H. C. KINGSLEY.

BOYLE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, BONDS.—Holders of overdue coupons will please call at our office in relation to their collection.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON APPROVED Bond and Mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent.(6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering the proposition of extending Church-st. to Battery-place. All persons interested will please attend without further notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, F. I. A. BOOLE, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 22D FEBRUARY, 1862.—The Committee will meet on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock, at Room No. 8 City Hall.
All parties having claims against the Committee will have their bills presented on or before the day of meeting.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
ALEX. H. KEECH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, now sitting at Albany, on Saturday, the 5th day of April next, for an Act of Incorporation of "The Union Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who may be left unprovided for.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, WHITE & BENSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. E. WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
E. WHITE,
E. BENSON,
No. 113 Liberty-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,
With the entire elegant arrangements of a first-class house.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell this, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., the entire rich and costly parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all of which is first class, and will be sold, strictly, without reserve; to be removed immediately; also, a large and valuable collection of paintings, rich China vases and parlor ornaments, rich China, silver-ware, cut glass, &c.; there is over $9,000 worth of superb rosewood furniture, &c. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent:
PROVISIONS.—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, sugar, tea, coffee bean, molasses, and 58,895 pounds good cheese, abolished from the navy rations.
CLOTHING, &c.—Pea jackets, round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, overshirts, undershirts, caps, shoes; also, a quantity of nankeen, sheeting, satinet, blankets, &c.
SMALL STORES.—A quantity of tobacco, beeswax, clothes and shoe brushes, handkerchiefs, knives, combs, &c., a list of which can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of a Broadway jeweler, and manufactured for Broadway sales viz: diamond crosses, ear rings, brooches, watches by Cooper, Tobias, Joseph Johnson, Duplex and lever watches, chronometers, in 18 carat gold cases, gents' fob chains, ladies' chatelains, solid sterling silver ware, card cases, gold thimbles, ladies and gentlemen's single stone and cluster rings, silver watches, silver napkin rings, tea spoons &c., diamond cluster ear rings, gold watch keys, rings, pins, &c., also two very superb diamond crosses with very large and brilliant stones.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE— TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots; rosewood etageres, parlor secretaries, library and secretary bookcases, side-boards, extension tables, lounges, chairs, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a well-selected stock of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, as above, a fine collection of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated taxidermist, C. S. GALBRAITH. Sale without reserve.

FORECLOSURE SALE (SHERIFF'S.)—No. 27 West 45th-st., 25th February, 1862. Attention is called to the positive sale of the above house and lot, four stories, brown stone front, 20x50x100.50 inches. Sale at Merchant's Exchange, 25th February, 1862, at 12 M. For terms, &c., apply to
J. F. MITCHELL, No. 69 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa-beds, bureaus, chairs, tables, washstands, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, cottage suites.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, property known as No. 26 Lispenard-st. For further particulars see advertisement in the Evening Post.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE LUND, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH C. BUCHANAN, Executrix, and WILLIAM OLIVER BUCHANAN and STEPHEN CAMBRELING, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert S. Buchanan, deceased, the said Elizabeth C. Buchanan, individually, Mary Ann Buchanan, George Carlo V. Buchanan, George C. Crispigny and Elizabeth Jane Crispigny his wife, Wentworth James Buchanan and Agatha his wife, William Robert Buchanan, Alexander Brock Buchanan, and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Buchanan, Alexander Carlisle Buchanan, and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell, his wife, Sophia Louisa Buchanan, Carlisle Edward Buchanan, Earnest Bowen Buchanan, Ida Mary Buchanan, Arthur Hamilton Buchanan, Noel Hubert Buchanan, John Stewart Buchanan and Mabel Ann his wife, Samuel Robinson Buchanan, Elizabeth Robinson Buchanan, John Robinson Buchanan, Hume Robinson Buchanan, Kate Robinson Buchanan, Mabel Robinson Buchanan, James Ouchen Buchanan, Robert Robinson Buchanan, the said William Oliver Buchanan, and Mary Ellen his wife, James Oliver Buchanan, Florence Anna Buchanan, Bertha Elizabeth Buchanan, Robert Stewart Buchanan, Reginald Heber Buchanan, Harold Walter Buchanan, Robert Blackwell and Sarah Blackwell his wife, Elizabeth Whitla, Hugh Taylor and Amelia H. Taylor his wife, Kenneth Moffatt and Caroline E. Moffatt his wife, Joseph Robinson and Georgiana Robinson his wife, the People of the State of New-York, Laura Taylor, George Gibson and Maria F. Gibson his wife, Henry McFarlan and Ann McFarlan his wife, The American Bible Society, Laura J. Post, Henry S. Sawyer, William Tinker, Oliver P. Loomis, George S. Ives, John Ridley, The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, and George B. Welch, Defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 7, 1862.
KNOX & MASON, No. 111 Broadway,
1sf-law12wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.—JAMES DEXTER, general guardian of the infant children of Mrs. Catharine Temple, deceased, and Robert Temple, against CATHARINE F. ASHLEY, as widow and administratrix of, &c., of Theodore Ashley, deceased, Sarah Griggs, Elizabeth Marvin, Charlotte Felton, Kate Loomis, Amos Gillett, Trambull C. Kimberly, receiver of the Genesee Mutual Insurance Company.—Summons for relief. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of Onondaga County, January 24th, 1862, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 State-street, Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 23, 1862.
1if-law6wTu MEADS & REYNOLDS, Plff's Att'ys.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Having purchased from the estate of the late William Birkbeck, deceased, the
FULTON FOUNDRY STEAM ENGINE
AND
BOILER ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner Green and Morgan sts., Jersey City,
Together with all the
TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND DRAWINGS
Belonging thereto, is now in full operation and prepared to execute promptly any orders for either
HIGH OR LOW PRESSURE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SUGAR MILLS,
SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY.
Of all kinds and of the most approved construction. Having one of the largest and
LATEST STYLES OF PATTERNS
FOR
ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS AND SUGAR ESTATE MACHINERY,
Particularly designed and adapted for the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Is well prepared to fill orders.
JOSEPH COLWELL, Proprietor.
GEORGE BIRKBECK, JR., Superintendent.

ENGINE AND BOILERS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an engine of at least thirty horse power, and boilers of ample capacity to drive the same. The engine and boilers must be new, or nearly so. Apply to YOUNG, SCHULTZ & CO., No. 96 Cliff-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.

These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

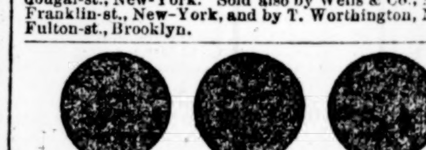
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS— Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

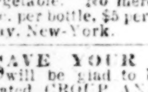
SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 4 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.



HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures the very worst case in less than 24 hours. You can rely on this; it is perfectly harmless and a sure cure. D. S. BARNES, sole agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York. $1 a bottle.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

OCULIST AND AURIST.—DEAFNESS AND Blindness, the most hopeful cases cured without painful operations; also, Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent causes of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter. No. 609 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA,	CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, &c.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN, FOR $30.
The A 1 powerful Clyde-built steamship
UNITED KINGDOM,
Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. The succeeding steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. JAMES CLARK, will sail TUESDAY, March 25. Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ... SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO ... SATURDAY, Mar. 1.
ETNA ... SATURDAY, Mar. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. | SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Feb. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Columbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA, leaving Panama on the 30th, or on arrival of steamer of the 21st from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed upon the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.
JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA!—"KANGAROO LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,800 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st.
Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10 40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead: 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 22, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 24, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Feb. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 27, 2:20 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 28, 2:45 P. M.	Saturday, March 1, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 3, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PROPELLER, from 85 to 100 feet keel, about 22 feet beam, having an engine from 50 to 60 horse power. Any one having a boat of above description, in good working order, and hull sound, can find a purchaser, if boat suits, by calling on or addressing Capt. BRETT, steamboat *Wm. Kent*, foot of Robinson-st., for a few days.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823.)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NO. 43 WEST 35TH-ST. to the Broadway Tabernacle Sunday School, on Sunday last, a GREY FUR TIPPET. The finder, by leaving it at the above number, will receive the thanks of the owner or be suitably rewarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.—NIBLO'S SALOON.
Mr. J. GRAU has the honor to announce that in consequence of the
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
of Mr. Gottschalk's concerts, and the very great favor with which the matinée on Saturday was received, it has been determined to postpone his final departure from New-York, in order that those who were unable to obtain admission last week may have a new opportunity to hear the great pianist. Mr. Gottschalk will play in Philadelphia THIS EVENING (Tuesday) and
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 26, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The whole of Donizetti's charming Opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be given on this occasion, with the same admirable distribution that secured so excellent a performance on Saturday last.
Miss Isabella Hinkley ... as ... Norina
Signor Brignoli ... as ... Ernesto
Signor Mancusi ... as ... Dr. Malatesta
Signor Susini in his renowned character of Don Pasquale.
MR. GOTTSCHALK
will play the same selection from his former programme that was received with so much favor.
Mr. Grau has also the pleasure to announce that he has arranged
GRAND GOTTSCHALK GALA NIGHT,
to take place at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY, Feb. 28. The programme will consist of an
OPERATIC PERFORMANCE
of unusual interest, being Donizetti's famous work of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
wherein the greatest artists of the age have always won new laurels, and in which the favorite American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
hopes to add to the triumphs she has already achieved. Miss Kellog will appear for the first time in the rôle of Lucia, with Signors Brignoli and Mancusi. Mr. Max Maretzek will preside in the orchestra.
MR. GOTTSCHALK
will on this occasion introduce
SEVERAL MORCEAUX NEVER PLAYED HERE,
and to reflect the musical brilliancy of the night, the Academy of Music, the corridors, the foyer, &c.
WILL BE ILLUMINATED
as at the Prince of Wales Ball.
GRAND GALA GOTTSCHALK MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK, DOORS OPEN AT 12,
when Donizetti's delightful Opera of
BETLEY,
which was so eminently successful last season, will be performed.
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY,
whose piquant style is adapted to the peculiarities of the charming music, will sustain the rôle of the heroine, in which she has been received with unbounded applause, both here and in Europe, with
SIGNORS BRIGNOLI and SUSINI.
The Academy, on the Gottschalk Gala day, will be illuminated as on the previous evening.
In order to facilitate the public,
THE TICKET OFFICES
for to-morrow's performances will open to-day, at 8 o'clock A. M., and for the gala night and gala matinée on Wednesday, at the Academy of Music, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st.; and, notwithstanding the additional attraction, Mr. Grau has resolved that the usual opera prices shall remain unchanged. For the Gala Matinée the price of tickets will be
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
and, as the satisfaction expressed at his plan of giving
RESERVED SEATS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE
was universal, this privilege will be conceded to all purchasers of tickets.
Mr. Gottschalk will give a grand concert in Hartford on Thursday night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROF. ADRIEN, THE GREATEST MAGICIAN IN THE WORLD,
Respectfully informs the public that he will appear at the Academy of Music, MONDAY, the 24th inst., and following evenings, and give some of his wonderful, mysterious, magical illusions, producing almost innumerable articles and creatures, as it were, from nothing; a furnished tea-table, ready for a party to sit down to, and pails of water enough to quench a large fire; with many other feats of magic far exceeding all that has ever been done by ancient or modern magicians, by which he will prove to a New-York audience that ADRIEN is justly styled the Prince of Magicians and King of Wizards.
"I have witnessed several of Prof. Adrien's Magical Performances, which were so astonishing that many persons thought they could not be done without the aid of some other than mere human power. Adrien's Furnished Tea-Table, Pails of Water, and some other tricks, were enough to make the superstitious timorous, and the credulous afraid; but he afterward assured the audiences (private parties) that at a proper time he would be ready to show the *philosophy* of his performances, and prove that all were mere magical illusions.
I think it is no more than justice to make the above statement, as I find there are many reports circulated respecting Adrien's performances, which, if uncontradicted, might prejudice the public against witnessing his wonderful feats. JOHN W. PORTER, No. 335 Broadway."
Hear what Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Demerara, West Indies, says:
"During my visit in New-York I attended two of Prof. Adrien's magical performances, given at private parties, and so wonderful were two or three of his tricks, that the question was raised whether such things could be done without supernatural aid.
I think that large class of persons fond of amusement and instruction, will be delighted with Prof. Adrien.
OSBORNE W. SHAW, D. D."
Prices of Admission, 50 cents to all parts of the house; Private Boxes, $1; children half price. Tickets can be obtained at the door and at the music stores. Doors open at 7; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
TUESDAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE
STANDARD COMEDIES
TO-NIGHT
Will be acted
Sheridan's model legitimate five act comedy of the
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the following immense cast of characters:
Charles Surface ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Peter Teazle ... Mr. Blake
Sir Oliver Surface ... Mr. Norton
Sir Benjamin Backbite ... Mr. Reynolds
Joseph Surface ... Mr. C. Fisher
Crabtree ... Mr. John Sefton
Moses ... Mr. G. Holland
Trip ... Mr. Young
Careless ... Mr. Floyd
Snake ... Mr. Parkes
Richard ... Mr. Parsloe
William ... Mr. Turner
Rowley ... Mr. Browne
Lady Teazle ... Mrs. Hoey
Maria ... Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell ... Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Candour ... Miss Fanny Morant
WEDNESDAY,
(First time here)
Mr. Cowley's Comedy of the
BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
THURSDAY,
CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.
FRIDAY,
WILD OATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Second week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CORRECT COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN with songs ... Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER ... with songs ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
Admission (to all parts of the house) ... 50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls ... 75c

IRVING HALL.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,
BY THE MYERS SISTERS,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1862.
On which occasion the following celebrated artists will appear:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano,
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor,
MR. C. W. BEAMES, Accompanist,
MISS LOUISA MYERS,
MISS JOSEPHINE MYERS, and others.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES,
AT CLINTON HALL.
No. 2. "FAIRY LAND AND THE FAIRIES."
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at the principal Music and Bookstores, and at the door.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SOIREES FRANÇAISES,
Opening on
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.
Paul Juignet ... Director.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give to LADIES ONLY, an Exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 26. Doors open at 2 o'clock; to commence at 3. Admission 10 cents, to cover expenses.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS,
SOUTH SEA WHALING
ENTERTAINMENT,
EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

MASON & THOMAS' FOURTH SOIREE.—(Seventh Season) of Classical Music will be given at Dodworth's Hall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Programme—Quartette in G major, by HAYDN. Sonata for piano, by BEETHOVEN. Trio in F major, by SCHUMANN. Quintette in C major, by SCHUBERT.
Tickets $1—for sale at the door and at the music-stores of SCHARFENBERG & LUIS and BEER & SCHIRMER.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School in the 24th-st. Mission M. E. Church, near 9th-av., given on the 19th inst., will be repeated, by general request, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26. Exercises, consisting of addresses, dialogues and solos, to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public invited.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY AND EXHIBITION of the Sabbath-School of the Calvary Baptist Church, will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Admittance free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 177 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
THE LEVEES OF
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT!
Are crowded, morning, noon and night. He continues EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK,
To hold his levees at all hours, and, in addition to his SONGS, DANCES and MILITARY DRILL,
Which have so enchanted his visitors, he will give the CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES:
HERCULES, ROMULUS, REMUS, AJAX, ACHILLES, THE SLAVE, FENCERS, THE CHILD'S PRAYER, &c.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA-LION,
Having returned from a long and successful exhibition tour, will be seen at all hours, as will also
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
AQUARIA, 12 BEAUTIFUL SEA-HORSES, 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK-TROUT, MONSTER SERPENTS
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, &c.
THE GREAT FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA,
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
With all its magnificent paraphernalia, is produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
The New Spectacular Piece next Monday, positively.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.
Mary Kelly ... Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady ... Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy ... Mr. Waller

A FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, near the 8th-av., will continue their Fair TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS. Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door. Tickets will be good from those who purchased last week.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. VINTON ON THE WAR.—GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The last lecture of the season. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON will give his lecture entitled *The Cause and Cure of the Rebellion*, before the above Society, at Irving Hall, (Irving-place and 15th-st.,) on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
at 8 o'clock.
Members not having tickets for the Course can obtain them at the Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway.

MR. DECORDOVA WILL REPEAT HIS much-admired lecture on *Courtship and Marriage*, for the benefit of the Church of the Redemption, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the above church, opposite the Academy of Music. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at No. 91 East 13th-st., No. 29 3d-av., or at the door.

REV. DR. ROCKWELL WILL DELIVER a lecture in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Rome.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

AT $2 50—WRITING TWENTY LESSONS— Arithmetic and penmanship, 78 lessons each; or Bookkeeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10. No. 62 Bowery, New-York; and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "As a superior penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.,—(CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TWO GENTLEWOMEN, A FRENCH lady speaking Italian, German, English and Spanish correctly, and well versed in their respective literatures, and an English lady, superior teacher of the piano, singing, French and German, wish to find situations as teachers, governesses, interpreters or readers. Both are highly recommended as teachers and ladies of much practical ability. Would travel. Address V. V., at Mr. Descombe's piano-store, No. 149 East 9th-st.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, desires to give instruction to pupils, at their residences, in English, Latin, Greek and Mathematics; or, a position as teacher of the above in a school in this City; would receive board in exchange. Terms very moderate. Address Box No. 141 Harlem Post-office, or call at No. 28 East 29th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock. Ask for J. B.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," NO. 596 BROADWAY, an agency for schools and teachers. Wanted, an experienced lady as preceptress, several native French ladies, principals for young ladies day school and for public school near New-York; gentleman teacher of English and natural sciences. Several schools for sale.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., Post-office, Union-square.

MUSICAL.

MUSIC LESSONS ONLY $8 A QUARTER, or two pupils at one house, $12. A limited number instructed at the teacher's residence for $6. A reduction of ten per cent. to all pupils engaged during the present week. Address TEACHER, or call from 9 to 11 A. M. at No. 321 West 15th-st. Reference, Wm. Mason, pianist.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms. No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

GOLD PENS, REPOINTED EQUAL TO new on the receipt of 25 cents in stamps or otherwise. Gold Pen and Silver Case, $1 50; Bank Pen and Holder, $1 25. Warranted in every particular. Orders by mail promptly attended to. E. S. JOHNSON, 15 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

$2,000—**FURNITURE WANTED.**—I WILL pay cash for about $1,500 to $2,000 worth of good plain household furniture. Any family about breaking up housekeeping may send a line to S. S. CUMMINGS, Box No. 107 *Times* Office. N. B.—Would like it about the 1st of March.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—In no previous Winter has there been less expression of public concern for the poor in our City, than the present; yet never before were certain classes of the poor in greater need of aid. While the indigent families of soldiers are amply provided for by the allotment system and the liberality of our City Government, the residue of the needy, though the most numerous and pitiable of the destitute, have by many been overlooked. More than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of this unfortunate class, (18,449) are now on the Visitors' lists; and with the contractions of labor, as the Winter advances, the numbers steadily increase. With this immense mass of destitution to care for, the treasury of the Association is now overdrawn several thousand dollars, and, unless speedily replenished, extensive suffering will enevitably insue. Up to the present time, the receipts are more than THIRTY PER CENT LESS than at the corresponding period of last Winter. This has been occasioned, it is believed, by no decrease of interest in the poor, but to the impression that funds were not needed, and to diminished ability to give. On this brief statement, the Board rest their appeal. They plead not for the idle and dissolute, but for the unfortunate and deserving, who have been brought to want by unavoidable calamities. No relief is given without previous visitation, nor continued longer than the necessity for it exists. Trying then as are the times, shall the needy who are thus Providentially thrown upon our charity be left to suffer, perhaps to perish? Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? O, give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present pressure—and thus shall it be measured to you again.
Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.
By order of the Board.
JAMES BOORMAN, JAMES LENOX, JOHN C. GREEN, HORATIO ALLEN, A. R. WETMORE, Vice Presidents.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

THE FORT DONELSON VICTORY.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

ANXIETY ABOUT THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—RESULTS OF THE VICTORY—A REVIEW OF THE BATTLE—A REBEL LIEUTENANT FROM BROOKLYN.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1862.

The intelligence which flashed along the wires that Donelson had fallen—the intelligence that set bells to jubilating and bonfires blazing, that awoke an almost spontaneous cheer from the throats of the twenty millions of the North, that sent the blood pulsating in an almost delirious frenzy of delight through the veins of the nation, carried with it also many a dread foreboding, and sent the blood in icy pulsations back upon many a shrinking heart. Particularly was this the case all over Illinois, and in portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio.

Scarcely had the masses began their rejoicing—scarcely had the roseate shimmer of bonfires begun to reflect the joyousness of the people, ere from all parts of the Northwest, mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers, had started for the scene of the late action. Every train that has reached here since Monday, has been crowded to the uttermost with these anxious relatives, until to-day Cairo is filled till there is scarcely a square inch left unoccupied. The general delight which on Monday nearly made the whole North frantic, is not felt here. There is, of course, pride at the invincible gallantry of our troops, and joy at their magnificent success—but both are chastened down to the soberness of twilight. Unable to get further, they await here the tardy arrival of the intelligence from above, which shall bring confirmation to their alternating hopes and fears.

The people have proud cause for rejoicing, and with it much for tears. The foe was strong and determined, and ere vanquished he struck a blow which went deep, and almost reached the very heart of the nation. We do not know how great is our loss, but yet it is large enough to cover the Northwest with crape, like a mother in mourning for her first-born. There is scarcely a household in Southern Illinois over which a shadow has not been flung from the sable wing of the Azrael, that presided over the bloody heights around Donelson.

As it frequently happens, when information is most wanted there is just now none to be had for those who are awaiting here what will send them home rejoicing or broken-hearted. No civilians, except those professionally attached to the army, are allowed to ascend the river, and hence the waiting relatives who, women and all, are almost insane in their desire to proceed at once to the fort and learn the worst, are necessitated to stay here, and in sickening suspense await the result of official action. Occasionally a stray officer gets in, and in response to a thousand eager inquiries, he perhaps lifts the load from a single heart, or crushes it in hopeless misery, as he informs some one of the death or safety of some son, husband or brother.

The first result of the victory was boundless, unclouded sunshine—the next will be clouds of the darkest woe. Still it will be a consolation to the bereaved hearts to know that the mourned one could never have died in a holier cause, or on a more glorious occasion—a faint relief, 'tis true, but yet one which will carry some weight, and which will be accompanied by the sympathy and honor of the whole nation.

The more the late battle is thought over, the greater it seems, and the greater the magnitude of its results. The way to Nashville opened, the northern line of rebel defence broken completely, and almost the entire South left exposed to the advance of the National troops, Columbus as good as taken, an immense army, the very flower of Tennessee, captured, consternation and demoralization carried to the uttermost parts of the haughty, rebellious South, are among a few of the results of the conflict decided last week on the Cumberland. It may be added to these that Bull Run is avenged, the boasted invulnerability of the hirsute braggarts of the South completely refuted, and Tennessee freed forever from the beggarly thraldom of DAVIS, and other kindred conspirators.

As the battle and its results grow in magnitude as they are contemplated, so do the separate actions which make up the sum total of the contest.

The prominent events of the three days' fighting separate naturally into the following:

Thursday—the bombardment of the Fort by the *Carondelet*, and the charge upon the breastworks by three regiments—the Forty-eighth, Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois Regiments—led by Col. MORRISON.

Friday—the attack on the Fort and Water Batteries by the gunboats.

Saturday—the attack in the morning of the enemy upon MCCLERNAND's wing, composed of WALLACE's and OGLESBY's Brigades, the storming in the afternoon of the Rifle Pit by Gen. C. F. SMITH, and about the same time the driving back of the enemy on the extreme right of our force, by the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, both under command of Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, of the first-named regiment.

I have given you in former letters particulars of the engagements, but I think the above grouping of the prominent events will serve to render the whole thing more easily understood.

According to the admissions of the rebel officers the casualties from the attack by the *Carondelet* were greater than those which resulted from the combined attack of the whole fleet the next day. The attempt made at the same time to storm the rifle pit, by Col. MORRISON, was a very gallant, but seemingly an ill-advised operation. The bravery of the regiments did not avail them in securing their object, while the wounding of their leader obliged them to retreat.

The attack the next day on the water batteries was neither the least brilliant nor the most successful effort of the siege. About the only result was, that a single gun of the enemy was dismounted, and the unequaled fighting qualities of the fleet demonstrated. The gunnery was generally of an indifferent character, owing to the fact of the great difference in the height of the boats and the batteries. A very large number of the shots passed over the fort, and burst among the troops of MCCLERNAND's Division, a mile beyond the works.

The events of Saturday were of the most important character. The whole conflict of the morning, so far as the right wing is concerned, was generally in favor of the enemy. One regiment was completely routed, and the rest, from lack of ammunition in some cases, and the overpowering force of the enemy in others, were driven back a distance of two miles. Toward night, a charge of the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, under Col. SMITH, drove the enemy back at the point of the bayonet, regained the lost ground and recovered SWARTZ's and MCALLISTER's Batteries, which had been captured by, or abandoned to, the enemy in the course of the day.

But the most gallant operation of the whole day, and in fact of the whole siege, was that in which Gen. SMITH, on the left, carried a portion of the enemy's breastwork at the point of the bayonet.

A Brigade, under Col. COOK, of the Seventh Illinois, was ordered to make a demonstration near the right of Gen. SMITH, in order to attract the attention of the enemy.

When this had been done, Gen. SMITH led the Second Iowa, Col. TUTTLE; the Seventh Iowa, Col. LANMAN, and the Fifty-second Indiana, Col. ——, straight against that portion of the enemy's works that fronted his left and centre. Gen. SMITH led the charge in person, and in the face of a *feu d'enfer*, that swept down the men by scores, they advanced upon the works, mounted them, with the gallant Iowa Second in the lead, and drove the rebels out with the bayonet. Gen. SMITH was the first man to mount the breastwork, his cap waving at the point of his sword, and his bearing as cool and possessed amidst the deadly storm that hailed around him as if he had been puffing a cigar in the rotunda of the Astor House.

This last action closed up the fighting. The National troops slept that night in the work they had captured, and the next morning would have marched on the enemy, had not the rebels wisely concluded to surrender.

The Rebel officers seem very generally satisfied with what fighting they have seen, and would be glad to be allowed to go home and stay there. Dozens of them assured me that they would willingly take the oath, and give ample security to keep quiet, if the Government would only allow them to go South. They were generally well supplied with Confederate scrip and Tennessee shinplasters, much of which was bought up by our men as curiosities. I conversed with a good many privates, who professed the greatest astonishment at the kindly treatment extended them by their captors. They had all along been assured by the South that if taken by the Yankees they would all be hung, and if the Yankees once penetrated the South they would burn all the houses, free all the negroes, hang the men and violate the women. These miserable, outrageous falsehoods they believed, and in view of the supposed fiendish character of Northern men, had been induced to enlist. "The Southern Confederacy is a humbug!" said an officer, with more emphasis than elegance—a remark which was echoed by a dozen rebel bystanders. Such seemed to be the prevalent opinion, and I believe that if all the thousands captured at Fort Donelson were released unconditionally to-day, five-sixths of them would return to their homes and legitimate business.

Among the prisoners was a Lieut. SWEENY, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was stationed in a rifle-pit, and some sixty yards from him was a Birge's Sharpshooter behind a tree. The Lieutenant could not lift a finger above the breastwork without getting a shot from the rebel-stalker, until finally, having been shot at half a dozen times, his patience gave out, and jumping up he bawled out, "Come out from behind that tree, you Yankee!" &c. "Come out from behind that breastwork, you cowardly rebel!" &c., was the prompt rejoinder. The Lieutenant instantly seized a musket and sprang over the works—Birge stepped out squarely from behind the tree, and then each took three fair shots at the other. Birge's last shot just lifted the hair above the others ear, whereat he sprang back into the rifle-pit, and the other coolly resumed his tree and his occupation of popping at rebel heads. Each, during the duel, was in such a hurry to kill the other first that both fired with bad aim, and hence the harmless result of this novel encounter.

One of the most terrible things connected with the fight is the burning to death of some of our wounded. In several places the woods were set on fire from the wads in the rebel shot-guns which swept over places where our wounded had fallen. Quite a number of bodies were found whose clothing had burned wholly or nearly off. This feature is almost too horrible for credence, yet there is no doubt of its entire truthfulness. It is also believed that during Thursday night several of our wounded soldiers, who had fallen in out of the way places and were unable to drag themselves back to camp, were frozen to death.

It is not believed that there will be any fight of magnitude at Clarksville. The rebel officers say that somewhere between Clarksville and Nashville the National troops will be met by a force of not less than 100,000 men. If so, another fight, and one of no inconsiderable magnitude, is in prospect. GALWAY.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

FORT DONELSON, Monday, February 22d.

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

Thursday opened as clear and serene as the day before it. Upon the first coming of the dawn our skirmishers had descended into the valley, and our artillery, posted on the hills, had opened an experimental fire, which being occasionally returned by the enemy, gave us some information in regard to the position of their batteries. The night before we were in possession of but little information in regard to the character of their fortifications, and although it was generally supposed we were in front of some rather formidable works, I do not think even our Generals were prepared for the disclosures which the operations of the morning had made known to them. Instead of an outer work to temporarily impede our approach, it was soon ascertained that we were directly in front of the rear of the fortification of the fort itself. These works beginning on the Cumberland, at the southerly side of Dover, and the main fort, ran around on the top of the high ridges before us to the head of the back water on the north, here and there with bastion works of a formidable character, and at all points with formidable batteries sweeping the more available approaches. These ridges vary from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in hight, and are covered with the most dense timber and undergrowth, concealing in a great measure the character of the enemy's defences. The few balls which they were induced to occasionally favor us with, aided, for the most part, our only clue as to the calibre of their guns.

During the night previous, Gen. OGLESBY, in advancing along the ridge running towards the river, above the fort, and which formed our right wing, suddenly came upon a battery sweeping the road upon which he was advancing. The enemy, either not aware at the time of the vicinity of the force, or wishing it to advance still further, restrained from opening, and the General managed to withdraw his men without suffering anything worse than a bad scare. If the battery had given them the contents of their guns, the fire must have decimated the entire brigade. Some few guns were discharged by our men in the confusion of the moment, and the horse of a certain chaplain became frightened and began a flight which bid fair to land the non-combatant plump over the batteries. A few agonizing *whoas*, and still more emphatic pulls, however, checked the rebellious tendencies of the beast, and the parson, I noticed, eschewed horses ever after.

This morning, Gen. O.'s brigade forced the enemy from this position, and subsequently from another, and advanced the right wing still farther toward the river. A subsequent movement completed the lines of circumvallation nearly to the river itself, and gave us a position rendering the arrival of any more reinforcements from Nashville barely probable.

The operations of the day partook largely of the character of a series of reconnoissances. The artillery posted on the hill would send a ball across the valley on an inquiring errand, and, in turn, would get a solid ball or shell, which, lodged in close proximity to our artillerists, would be hunted up and examined, and inferences drawn as to the character of the batteries pitted against them. This practice resulted in no casualties on our side of importance, and revealed a good deal of information in regard to the position of their redoubts. The severest casualty of the morning was in the Seventh Illinois. In advancing down a road, on a ridge connecting two hills on which the opposing forces were drawn up, a battery of three guns, from the hill above, opened suddenly with grape and cannister. Fortunately, the battery had been discovered a moment before, and the men had, to a great extent, availed themselves of the protection of the neighboring trees, before the storm of iron hail was fairly among them. Your correspondent, who was advancing with a rush, has a very friendly recollection of a huge oak, but for whose protecting shelter the readers of the *Democrat* would probably have suffered the small loss of this imperfect narrative of subsequent scenes. Capt. MONELL and many a brave fellow of the Seventh dropped to the ground beneath this fire; but the regiment bravely advanced, scattered the skirmishers of the enemy lying in the valley, and maintained the position they were sent to occupy.

OPERATIONS OF BIRGE'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

In the meantime, BIRGE's sharpshooters were doing good execution both to the right and left of this position. In squads of skirmishers they crawled up the ravines of the ridge on which the batteries and rifle-pits of the enemy were located, and lying concealed behind stumps and logs. Woe to the unwary rebel who dared to show his head above the intrenchments. The continual crack of the Dimick rifle could be heard from these ravines all day, and at last became a perfect terror to the enemy. Lying in this position these men for half a day completely silenced the battery which covered the road over which the Seventh had advanced in the morning. In vain attempt after attempt was made to man the guns, but hardly had the gunners grasped their swabs ere a score of bullets would drop them in their tracks. The enemy were not without their sharpshooters, too, who would in turn attempt a response, but so vigilant were the Birges, that but few of their bullets did much harm. I have heard of but eight or ten casualties in the entire regiment.

Thus passed Thursday morning. Gen. MCCLERNAND gradually closing in toward the river on the right, and Gen. SMITH slowly and surely completing his line of circumvallation on the left.

STORMING THE ENEMY'S REDOUBT ON THE RIGHT.

In the afternoon, Gen. MCCLERNAND determined to make a formidable assault of a redoubt of the enemy, fronting about the centre of his right wing. The redoubt was about the only one which could be distinctly seen by us, owing to the timber and undergrowth. At this point, the ground was for the most part void of large timber, the barren extending even beyond the road on the ridge over which our troops passed. The batteries of this redoubt had got a very perfect range here, and gave our troops considerable uneasiness, by blazing away at them whenever they passed over the brow of the hill. Three regiments were detailed for the work—the Forty-eighth, Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois. They advanced in line-of-battle order, the Forty-ninth, Col. MORRISON, on the right, the Seventeenth, under command of Major SMITH, (both Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel being absent,) in the centre, and the Forty-eighth, Col. HANEY, on the left. Col. MORRISON, as senior Colonel, led the attack. The advance was a most beautiful one. With skirmishers advanced in front, the three regiments swept down the hill, over a knoll, down a ravine, and up the high hill on which the redoubt was situated, some 250 or 300 feet in height, covered with brush and stumps, and all the time receiving a galling fire of grape, shell and musketry, with a precision which would have did them credit on the parade ground. The breastworks were nearly reached, when Col. MORRISON, who was gallantly leading on his men, was struck by a musket ball. The Captain of the company on his right also fell, and the Forty-ninth fell into some confusion; but unappalled, the Seventeenth still gallantly pressed forward, and penetrated even to the very foot of the works. But it was not in the power of man to scale the abattis before them. Brush piled upon brush, with sharp points fronting them everywhere, met them wherever they turned, and so, after a few interchanges of musketry with the swarming regiments which had been concentrated here, the order for retiring was given. It was done in good order, by filing off to the left and obliquing into the woods below; but many a gallant soldier was left behind underneath the intrenchments they had vainly sought to mount. They were not, however, destined to die unavenged. Scarcely had our retiring column got out of range, ere TAYLOR's Chicago Battery opened on the swarming rebel masses with shell and shrapnell with fearful effect. Every gun was aimed by the Captain himself, and every one of them did honor to his marksmanship.

A SORTIE ON THE LEFT.

About the same time that these stirring scenes were being enacted on our right wing, the enemy made a formidable sortie on our left. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, one of the regiments of Gen. SMITH's Division, having at one time during the course of the day got into an exposed position, the enemy promptly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, and made a most formidable sortie from their intrenchments. Although taken at a disadvantage, the Twenty-fifth met the advancing forces bravely, and, although suffering severely, with the aid of other regiments which promptly proceeded to their assistance, drove them back to their hiding-places. The lesson seemed to have been most salutary. No further sorties were made in this direction.

THE FLEET.

During the day much uneasiness was felt as to the whereabouts of the gunboat fleet. It was therefore with no little gratification that information was at last received about noon on Thursday that the *avant courier* of the fleet, the *Carondelet*, Lieut. WALKER, had arrived below the fort. In the afternoon the report of her guns was received with cheer upon cheer by the troops encircling the beleaguered fort.

Lieut. WALKER's operations this afternoon, although partaking more of the nature of a reconnoissance, was considered by the rebel officers, as I have since ascertained, as one of the most formidable attacks they had to encounter. Hidden behind a jutting promontory of the river bank, the *Carondelet*, itself secure from the heavier shots of the columbiads of the fort, hurled shell upon shell into the water batteries of the fortifications. The commander of these batteries has recently informed me that the fire of the *Carondelet* did more actual damage to his guns than the heavy bombardment following the succeeding day.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

The night of Thursday will long be remembered by the troops of the command surrounding Donelson. The weather which, for the two previous days, had been so mild and genial, toward the close of the afternoon became chilly and lowering. About 6 o'clock a heavy rain set in. During the warmth of the day before, when momentarily expecting to meet the enemy, whole regiments had cast aside their overcoats and blankets, and without tents, and, in a great majority of cases, occupying positions rendering a fire a sure mark for the enemy's batteries, and with nothing to eat but cold rations, their condition was deplorable indeed.

To add to their discomfort, when thoroughly saturated with rain, a pelting snow storm set in, continuing all night. As can be imagined, with an enemy in front, continually annoying and annoyed, but little sleep was indulged in. The only demonstration of importance, on the part of the rebels during the night, was a formidable attempt on the right wing to obtain TAYLOR's battery. The Twentieth Illinois, lying in the woods below it, however, after a brisk skirmish in the midnight darkness, sent the intruders back to their fortifications again.

FRIDAY.

The weather of Friday was in striking contrast to that of the morning previous. The ground was covered with snow to the depth of a couple of inches, and a breeze that would have done honor to the Arctic regions swept across the desolate ridge upon which our army was lying. The inhabitants of the country round about averred that they had rarely experienced so severe a day. Still was our force on the outer edge of the formidable works that, wander where one might, he was sure to find rising up before him. The entrance to these works was still to be gained—the location even of the door was still to be found.

I must admit, that riding along our lines on Friday again, and witnessing the formidable field works of the enemy (between five and six miles in extent) which reared themselves everywhere to the front of us, I feared that the task of reducing them would be at the best a matter of considerable time. But, cold and hungry, and with garments stiff with frost, the soldiers were still hopeful and firm. I did not find a single discouraged man, or one, if he were so, that would admit it. The universal sentiment was, as bluff Col. OGLESBY expressed it, "We came here to take that fort, and *we will take it*," and it is this self-same spirit of dogged determination, and steady, long-enduring courage, peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon of the North, that at last outwore the more impetuous bravery of the opposing force.

Nothing of especial note transpired along the lines on Friday. The sharpshooters, notwithstanding the cold, ensconced themselves in their old positions on the hillsides, and were as great a terror as ever to the gunners of the batteries above them. CAVENDER, TAYLOR, WOODS, (of MCALLISTER's Battery,) DRESSER and SWARTZ would occasionally exchange a valentine, as they were playfully called, but there were no such bloody affairs as had characterized the operations of the day previous. The batteries, too, had got the range of one another's positions so accurately, that I imagine both parties had preferred, in absence of any positive orders to the contrary, to linger beside the camp fire just out of range of the other's guns, than to indulge in idle badinage.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS—THE GUNBOAT ATTACK.

The long expected gunboat fleet, together with the reinforcements, had, however, come to hand, and it was expected that the latter could be brought up, so as to join with the other forces in a general assault in the rear, while the gunboats attacked in front. The distance from the river to the left of our right wing, was, however, so great, that but few regiments arrived even before dark. Gen. GRANT's judgment, therefore, much against his will, led him to adjourn the assault until he had all his available force in proper position.

The bombardment of the gunboat fleet began about 2½ o'clock, and continued two hours. Four of the iron-clad and two of the wooden boats participated in the fight, which was of a fearful nature. Expecting the assault on the rear of the Fort, I was not present to witness the naval attack, and shall not attempt, therefore, to give any detailed account of it. It is, however, described by the officers engaged in it as altogether exceeding in fierceness the bombardment of Fort Henry. At all events the effect upon the boats was much more severe, and subsequent investigations have led me to believe that the injury inflicted on the rebels was not so great either as at the fortification. This latter is, probably, owing to the fact that the twelve guns of the fort commanding the river were at a considerable elevation, and it therefore was much more difficult for the naval gunners to get their exact range, or once obtained, to keep it, while the boats were steadily advancing.

The rebel officers commanding the river batteries also assure me that the practice of our gunners in the excitement of the bombardment was much inferior to that displayed in the reconnoissance—when matters were conducted with more deliberation. But be this as it may, it was gallantly conducted, and gallantly fought, and earned for Flag-Officer FOOTE and his gallant corps of officers additional laurels. It was not until four of his boats, under the terrible force of the enemy's shots, were fairly at the mercy of the current, that the signal for retirement was given, and that it was reluctantly ordered, and still more reluctantly obeyed, who can doubt. In the way of a test of the resisting powers of the iron-clad boats, the affair was, however, a great triumph. Although under a perfect shower of iron pellets, from the mammoth 128-pound to the rifled 32-pound shot, and each boat hit from twenty to fifty times, the mortality was comparatively slight. It is probable, too, that the boats might undergo a score of as severe ordeals without being incapacitated to the extent they were. The balls which demolished pilot-houses and cut rudder-chains can only be regarded as chance shots, which, in a dozen or more contests, would never happen to fall in the particular place which in this instance proved so disastrous.

SATURDAY.

Saturday, which was destined to witness the grand *dénouement* of the tragedies which had a scene about Donelson, was cold, damp and cheerless. Our troops, however, had but little time to cogitate upon the weather, or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more serious matters. The enemy, during the night, had transferred several of their batteries to portions of their works, within a few hundred feet of which our extreme right wing was resting. Upon the first coming of the dawn, these batteries suddenly opened on the Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirteenth and Thirty-first regiments, comprising OGLESBY's Brigade, and who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening of the batteries, a force of about 12,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, was hurled against the brigade with a vigor which, made against less steady and well disciplined troops, must surely have resulted in their entire demolition.

Sudden and unexpected as was this sally on the part of the enemy, it did not find the gallant Illinoisans unprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band, from no less than three different directions. Every regiment of the brigade found itself opposed to three, and, in many case, to no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and unsupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their own, but, upon two occasions, actually drove the rebels fairly into their intrenchments, but but only to be pressed back again into their former position, until at last having expended every round of their ammunition, they were obliged to retire and give way to the advancing regiments of Col. W. H. H. WALLACE's Brigade, of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Seventeenth, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth Illinois, and Forty-ninth Indiana Regiments.

Here, again was the battle continued with redoubled vigor, now one side and now another giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans and the desperation of devils. I would not diminish the gallantry of our troops by saying that the enemy did not fight bravely and well. They did both. An exact statement of the varying fortunes of the field for the three or four hours following the first attack, it is impossible at present to definitely present. Suffice it to say, our troops *fought*, and not only fought and fought courageously, but fought coolly and scientifically. In the thickest of the fight, where officers had to remove the dead bodies of their men out of the way of the backward wheels, regiments coolly performed manœuvres which SCOTT in his tactics pronounces impossible to be made on the battle-field.

The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beneath, and regiments acted mostly on the principle of hitting a head wherever it could be found. Swarming on all sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One regiment was only driven from before them when another sprung up to take its place, and there is hardly a regiment of the force engaged but was opposed to triple its numbers. Thus went the tide of the battle for five hours—now gaining a little, but upon the whole obliged to retire. Officers and men dropped upon all sides. Field officers were borne killed and wounded from the field, and their next in command coolly took their place and continued the fight. Lieut.-Col. WHITE, of the Thirty-first, Lieut.-Col. SMITH, of the Forty-eighth, Lieut.-Col. IRVIN, of the Twentieth, and Major POST, of the Eighth Illinois, and scores of company officers were all killed, gallantly leading on their men.

Colonels Logan, Lawler and Ransom were wounded, but yet firm in their determination never to yield.

And still with unyielding courage the gallant Illinoisians and Indianians would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. When the last cartridge had been expended, and orders were given to retire for other regiments to take their place, soldiers, grim with smoke and powder, would angrily inquire *for what*, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet. But it was not in the power of mortal men, occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to, to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force which the rebels continued to push against them.

OGLESBY's, W. H. L. WALLACE's, and MCARTHUR's brigades were successively obliged to retire; a portion of SWARTZ's and MCALLISTER's batteries had been lost and gained, and lost again, and it was not until the advancing enemy had reached CRAFT's Brigade, and TAYLOR's and WILLARD's batteries could be brought into action, that we were able to stem the tide. These two batteries outdid themselves. Grape, canister and shrapnell, and an uninterrupted musketry fire from the First Nebraska, Forty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Ohio, proved too much for the so-far victorious foe, and they at last were obliged to retire.

By this time it was noon. Gen. GRANT had just returned from the landing, where he had a conference with Commodore FOOTE. That officer had informed the General that it was impossible for him to put his gunboats in a condition to make another attack for several days at least. Notwithstanding this, upon being informed of the severe repulse our troops had met with in the morning, he saw that some immediate action on our part was necessary to retrieve the day.

He immediately gave orders to his Generals of Divisions to prepare for an immediate and general attack along the entire lines. The regiments which had suffered most severely in the morning were withdrawn. Gen. LEW WALLACE was given a division composed of two regiments of his own brigade (the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana) and several other regiments, whose loss in the morning had been but slight, and was given the job of clearing the ground we had lost in the morning, while Gen. SMITH, commanding the left, received orders to storm the works under which his division was lying.

GEN. SMITH'S ASSAULT.

Gen. SMITH is emphatically a fighting man, and as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity. When he received his long-desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which, could it have been seen by his maligners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest. All the arrangements were complete by 3 o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows:

Col. Cook's Brigade—Seventh Illinois, Fiftieth Illinois, Twelfth Iowa, Thirteenth Missouri, Fifty-second Indiana.

Col. Lauman's Brigade—Second Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fifty-sixth Indiana.

Under cover of Capt. STONE's Missouri battery, this force began the assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skillful commander than Gen. SMITH, might have proved a disastrous failure.

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of all those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and the Fifty-second Indiana for the storming party, Gen. SMITH deflected the main portion of his division to the right, and having succeeded in gaining the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party, and advanced upon the works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unappalled by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword, preceded his troops, and inspired them with a *furore* there was no standing with.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeyes and Indianians advanced. The enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on. The works gained, one tremendous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and, with fixed bayonets, a charge was made into their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fled in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the rebel Sebastopol, and the misfortunes of the morning were retrieved. Capt. STONE's battery, which, in the meantime, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the position gained, and instantly, supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could bring to bear against it.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHT.

In the meantime, Gen. LEW. WALLACE had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position he had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his column was being put in motion, a messenger arrived with the joyful tidings that SMITH was inside of the intrenchments. With a cheer that resounded far and near, the irrepressible Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, which occupied the front, advanced on a double-quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. These two regiments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities, have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they uphold to the letter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with powder and ball, but with a shout of itself terrific enough to appal their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered. Shell and round shot, grape and canister, were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fled before them. Valiantly supported by the First Nebraska, Thirteenth Missouri, and other regiments of Cols. THAYER's and CRAFT's Brigades, a steady advance was made, until by dusk the ground, which had been so hotly contested in the morning, was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the protecting shadow of their earthworks.

The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical—six hours before, with gunboats disabled, and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortification, and savage at the thought of the privations they had encountered, and at being so long baulked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault that night.

Gen. GRANT, however, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed, wisely postponed the final *coup de main* till the coming of the morrow's light.

What the morrow brought forth, and how the rebels, worn out and dispirited by the protracted beleaguerment, concluded to give up their stronghold and lay down their arms, is already well known. The more detailed particulars of the surrender of Fort Donelson and its cordon of field works the departing mail allows me no time to speak of. G. W. B.

New-Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS SENTENCED.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, the following-named persons were arraigned, and sentenced by Judge OGDEN:

Receivers of Stolen Goods—Patrick Fitzgerald and wife were sentenced to the State Prison one year each; Kiernan Johnson and wife, State Prison, three years each; Rose Riley, to State Prison, seven months; Ellen Conner, State Prison.

For Burglary—Ellen Thompson, sent to County Jail three months; George Brawer, (burglary and stealing a goose,) County Jail three months; Charles Davis, Henry Carson, Timothy Sullivan and Thomas Holmes, to State Prison, three years each.

For Picking Pockets—James Johnson, State Prison, three years; Catharine, William and Mary Dimes, State Prison, eighteen months each.

For Passing Counterfeit Money—Henry W. Ehre, State Prison, two years; Alonzo Sandford, State Prison, three years; Levi Trine, to State Prison, eighteen months.

For Petit Larceny—Mary Dodd, to the County Jail 30 days; Anna Thompson and Harriet DeHart, to County Jail 30 days each; Ellen Riley, Ellen Mullany and Mary Conner, young girls, to the County Jail 20 days each; John Kennedy, stealing a goose, to County Jail 60 days; Wm. Jones, on two convictions, fined $25, and 4 months to the County Jail; James Kavanagh, to County Jail 3 months; James Thompson, to County Jail 60 days; Thomas Williams, to County Jail 3 months.

For Assault and Battery—Julius Weinhagen, a boy, fined $5; Thomas Hines, fined $20; James Warburton, fined $20; Hugh McQuade and wife, assault and battery on Officer Treadwell, to the State Prison 18 months each; Hugh McQuade, on a previous conviction, to State Prison one year, both terms to run together.

Thomas Wilson, convicted of defrauding Odd Fellows' Lodges, was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in the State Prison. Accused is also under sentence of two years for the same offence in Essex County.

Daniel Sullivan, convicted on three counts for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $60; Thomas Burr, the same offence on two counts, was fined $40.

Ernest Fredericks, who plead guilty to keeping a disorderly house, having abandoned the business and left the State, was fined $5.

Michael Dooley, a Police officer, of Hoboken, for false imprisonment was fined $5.

Ann Jones, for an assault was fined $5.

The trial of Rev. Thomas J. Williams, of East Newark, for assault and battery on Elizabeth Keefer, a respectable young woman residing at Verona, Essex County, was concluded yesterday morning and given to the jury, but at the time the Court adjourned they had not agreed.

The Court adjourned until Monday next.

A SEVERE GALE.

Sudden Change in the Weather—The Telegraph Wires Down, &c.

A dense fog set in on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, which continued up to noon yesterday. In the morning a light wind blew from the southwest with frequent showers of rain. Twenty-four sail of square-rigged vessels were at anchor in the North River, outward bound, many of which had been detained by the prevailing easterly winds over a week.

At 3 P. M., the wind shifted, and blew a gale from the northwest, causing all the vessels in the North River to drag their anchors. The United States frigate *St. Lawrence* drifted down nearly to the Battery enlargement. The British brig *Cora Mulgrave*, lying at pier No. 14, North River, was badly chafed. A steamtug went to her assistance, but could render none on account of the high sea.

At Pier No. 5 several vessels parted their moorings and sustained some damage.

On the East River the vessels were not disturbed except on the Brooklyn shore, where some were badly chafed.

During the height of the blow the steamship *Constitution*, from Ship Island, came up and anchored opposite the foot of Spring-street.

The telegraph wires have also been damaged. At a late hour last night the direct Western lines were all down, and only one Southern wire was working, and that was in immediate danger of suspending.

The Eastern lines were working moderately well, and all the Western news which came reached here *via* Detroit, Montreal and Portland.

The Gale in Brooklyn.

ROOF OF THE CITY HOSPITAL BLOWN OFF.

The northwesterly gale commenced in this city at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued with great violence until a late hour in the night. Some slight damage was done to the shipping along the docks, but it was more serious in its effects upon buildings in exposed situations. At a little before 5 o'clock, one-half of the roof of the northerly wing of the City Hospital was taken up by the wind, carried completely over the chimneys without disturbing a brick, and landed near the Canton-street fence, at the rear of the Hospital, a distance of about 150 feet. It was only by immediate attention that the rest of the roof on that wing was prevented from going in the same direction. The portion of the roof blown off is about 60 by 25 feet. A large number of houses on Flushing, Myrtle and Fulton avenues, were more or less injured, but so far as heard no lives were lost. Trees, chimney tops, awnings and window blinds were blown in every direction.

Gale of Wind at Washington.

ROOFS OF HOUSES BLOWN OFF, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

There is an extraordinary high wind prevailing here to-day.

The roofs of houses have been blown off, trees torn down, and signs and awnings destroyed.

The roof of the Library of Congress has been blown in. It was of thick glass.

The Gale at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 24.

The gale is very heavy here, and the weather is getting very cold. Many houses have been unroofed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

THE RECEPTION OF COL. WOOD—KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, Alderman VAN BRUNT in the chair. The Clerk read the following telegraphic dispatch, at the request of Alderman STRANG:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1862.

To Col. P. S. Crooke:

Col. WOOD is in Baltimore, and will be in this city to-night.

(Signed.) M. F. ODELL.

In connection, Alderman STRANG offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the absolute certainty of the release of Col. A. M. WOOD from a rebel prison, and his restoration to his family and friends, furnishes still further opportunity for expressions of joy and gratitude.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the gallant and patriotic Colonel is the President of this Board of Aldermen, we ought and hereby do agree and determine to proceed forthwith in a body to meet him at Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, as the case may be, and escort him to this city, and the Special Committee, on the reception, are hereby directed to make the necessary arrangements.

Alderman LEMAN moved to reconsider the resolution adopted at the last meeting appropriating $1,000 to pay the expense of receiving Col. WOOD and his associates, which was lost.

A report of the Kings County Savings' Institution, showing its condition on the 1st of January, was presented as follows:

Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages	$4,600 00
Stock Investment	37,367 26
Loaned upon Stocks	3,000 00
Cash on hand	4,656 90
Cash in Bank	4,324 53
Loaned or deposited, not included under the above heads	1,749 33
Total	$55,698 02

Liabilities.

Amount due depositors	$55,698 02
No. of open accounts	461
Deposits during 1861	$74,685 80
Withdrawn during 1861	20,864 35
Interest received	2,701 71
Interest placed to the credit of depositors	1,876 57

Placed on file.

A communication was received from the Water Commissioners, stating that "the second engine at the Ridgewood Engine-house, under our control as a Board of Construction, has been tested, and is in a condition to pass to the management of the Permanent Board. Placed on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of providing for money borrowed to equip troops, which was referred to the Law Committee.

The Special Committee on Claims against the City for fitting out troops for the seat of war reported in favor of paying bills amounting to $4,471 58, and asking leave to sit again. Adopted.

The Comptroller presented his annual receipts and expenditures of the Corporation of Brooklyn, for the year ending December 31, 1861, together with the receipts and expenditures of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

RECAPITULATION.

General Fund.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1861	$1,006,750 35
Amount received to Dec. 31, 1861	3,017,908 48
Total	$4,024,658 83
Amount paid out to Jan. 1, 1862	2,905,041 69
Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1862	1,119,617 14
Total	$4,024,658 83

Special Fund.

Treasurer		$96,134 65
From streets	$25,993 45	
From streets, special	704 15	
Opening streets	24,569 34	
Regulating and paving streets	37,295 66	
Lamps and posts	3,906 77	
Wells and pumps	2,835 47	
Public cisterns	818 19	
Sewerage	11 62	
Total	$96,134 65	

Sinking Fund.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1861	$148,107 97
Received to Dec. 31, 1861	74,310 78
Total	$222,508 75
Amount paid out to Dec. 31, 1861	$206,261 25
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1861	16,247 50
Total	$222,508 75

The Board, after the transaction of some routine business adjourned for one week.

THE RECEPTION OF COL. A. M. WOOD.—Gen. CROOKE having received positive information yesterday, that Col. A. M. WOOD, of the Fourteenth Regiment, had reached Baltimore, the Committee of Citizens assembled at No. 9 Court-street, and decided to make arrangements for the public reception of Col. WOOD, on Monday next. The Citizens' Committee and the Board of Aldermen, will meet Col. WOOD in Philadelphia, on Saturday night next, and accompany him to Jersey City on Monday morning; at which place he will be received on a steamboat, and landed at the foot of Fulton-street. Here he will be received by the military and civic Societies, and escorted to the Governor's room, City Hall, where he will be officially received by the Mayor.

FIRE AT PATCHOGUE.—On Friday night last, the large building on the principal street at Patchogue, owned by JOHN S. HAVENS, Esq., member of Assembly, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was two stories high, and made of wood. The upper part was used as a public hall, and the lower story was occupied by Mr. HAVENS as a store. The fire was first discovered under the roof, and as there was no fire engine in the village, the building and most of the contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000 and is supposed to be covered by insurance.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your issue of the 24th, in regard to a disorderly house, where it is stated that JOHN CAREY and THOS. HUTCHINSON were proprietors, I would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that JOHN CAREY is not one of the proprietors, nor is he committed for trial. By inserting the above you will do an act of justice to an innocent man.

Yours, &c., J. H. CAREY.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

FLOUR quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $5 37½. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bush. Red, $1 33@$1 35. CORN firm; sales 10,000 bush. at 55½c.@57c. COFFEE: Rio, 18c.@21c. MESS PORK, $13 50. LARD, 8¼c. WHISKY unsettled at 25½c.@26c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 22; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ₽ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADIERA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

COMMODORE NUTT is the Lion of the East and Barnum's Museum, as Com. FOOTE is of the West and of the Cumberland valley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 5 47 | Moon rises... 4 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 25 | Gov. Island. 6 14 | Hell Gate.... 7 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Cleared.

Ships Sea King, Barker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Evening Star, Robinson, Bordeaux, J. M. Delano; Lise Amelia, (Fr.,) Vertier, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Lamergier, (Br.,) Wilson, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill; Atmosphere, Hains, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Elise & Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen, E. Unkart; Nottebohn, Lamb, Liverpool, Howland & Bros.; Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks H. L. Rutgers, Howes, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Hallett & Carman; Belle of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza, Yznaga Del Valle & Co.

Brigs Mary Ann, Kelly, Grenada, W. I., Middleton & Co.; Schiller, (Port.,) Cunha, Dundalk, Havemeyer & Brum; Advance, (Nor.,) Christopherson, Newport, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners E. R. Nickerson, Nickerson, Gloucester, A. Howes; John Rose, Hulse, Port Royal, S. C., Merrill & Abbott; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford, master; Hannah Martin, Slaght, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat ——, McWarren, Mystic 30 hours. Was towed to this port by steamtug Rapid.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, with mails, passengers, &c., to D. R. Allen.

Steamship Constitution, ——, Ship Island.

Steamtug Rapid, Palmer, Mystic 30 hours, having U. S. gunboat in tow.

Ship Old Colony, Lowe, Liverpool Jan. 4, with salt to order.

Bark Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall 16 ds., with hides to J. F. Joy.

Brig Nuevitas, Wright, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 6, with sugar to Thomas Towner, of New-Haven.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Joy, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. E. C. Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Hewes, Trinidad de Cuba Feb. 5, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Feb. 9, passed a fore-and-aft schr. ashore on Colorado Reef, apparently but a short time on. Was in ballast; painted black; had two topmasts and boom painted white; she presented the appearance of being stripped of sails. Was about 200 tons.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Milton, Frederick, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Alden, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. May, Jones, Chincoteague 2 ds., with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., a gale.

Below.

Bark Depeche, Hartman, Dublin Dec. 7.

Bark Alciades, (Br.,) Wayman, hence for Cork Feb. 17, with 17,204 bushels corn; is returning with pumps choked and cargo shifted.

Sailed.

Feb. 22—Steamer Oriental, Key West. Ship Forest City, Rotterdam. Brig Costa Rica, Aspinwall. Schr. W. Stairs, Port-au-Platte.

Feb. 23—Bark Casco, Trinidad. Schr. J. W. Hine, Hatteras Inlet. Empire, Bermuda. Nathaniel, Keyport.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Arkwright, before reported ashore south of the Highlands, has been moved about five feet. Her entire cargo of salt has been discharged in good order. Capt. Merritt, the Underwriters' agent, expects to get her off the first Spring tide. She is perfectly tight.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 20.—The bark Saranace, (of Boston,) Stafford, from Surinam for Boston, arrived here on the 5th inst., in a leaky condition. The cargo is sugar and molasses, and will have to be discharged. The surveyors report the vessel making 12 inches of water per hour, lying in the harbor. Some 2,000 bbls. of flour from ship Western Ocean, badly damaged, was sold yesterday, averaging about $4 87 per bbl. The Br. ship Belmont has been chartered to carry balance of cargo forward. The Western Ocean will return to New-York for repairs.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 20.—The Br. brig Eastern Light-Day, from Surinam, with sugar and molasses, for Boston, in running for this port last night, in a thick snow-storm, went ashore on the East Chop. Assistance has been sent to her, and anchors and chains laid out. Her cargo will be discharged. Vessel tight.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, Feb. 5, barks Arethusa, Hooper, for New-York, ldg.; Mary Gibbs, do., soon; Edmund Dwight, Nickerson, unc; brigs Golden Lead, Seely, for Philadelphia, ldg.; Nathan, Means, do., next day; Wappoo, Perkins, for New-York in a day or two; Meteor, just arr. from St. Thomas; Lorina, Wade, for Boston, soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE

XXX

ALE

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or would do the chamberwork, waiting, and see to children, in a small family that would show her their ways in waiting; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GENUINE "Charles Frodsham or Jules Imgensen" gold hunting-case watch. Address MASON, Philadelphia *Ledger* office, stating lowest cash price.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer; can take the entire charge of a large farm; can give good references. Call at No. 192 Canal-st., in the rear, from 9 till 4 o'clock, for two days.